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A NEW
PRACTICAL AND EASY METHOD
OF LEARNING
THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE.

AFTER THE SYSTEM

OF

Handwritten: Franz
F. AHN,

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY AND PROFESSOR AT THE COLLEGE
OF NEUSS.

L O N D O N :

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P R E F A C E.

„Learn a foreign language as you learned your mother-tongue.“ It is the way that nature herself follows, it is the same which the mother points out in speaking to her child, repeating to it a hundred times the same words, combining them imperceptibly and succeeding in this way in making it speak the same language she speaks. To learn in this manner is no longer a study, it is an amusement. This is in a few words the Method which Prof. Ahn has so successfully adopted in his continental Grammars.

The Editor of this Grammar has followed the rational System, which has already procured for Prof. Ahn a European reputation, and he has adopted it for the Study of the Portuguese Language. He is greatly indebted to the excellent Grammars by Börsche, Müller, etc., which he has used for the ground work of this Grammar and it is hoped that its simplicity and utility will procure for it that favour, which the German, French, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Danish, Dutch and Latin Grammars of Prof. Ahn have already found in the Colleges and Schools of England.

The Editor.

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FIRST COURSE.

The Pronunciation.

1. The Alphabet.

The Portuguese Alphabet is composed of the 25 following letters:

	pronounced		pronounced
<i>a</i>	ah	<i>n</i>	ennay
<i>b</i>	bay	<i>o</i>	o
<i>c</i>	say	<i>p</i>	pay
<i>d</i>	day	<i>q</i>	kay
<i>e</i>	ai	<i>r</i>	erray
<i>f</i>	effay	<i>s</i>	essay
<i>g</i>	jay	<i>t</i>	tay
<i>h</i>	aghah	<i>u</i>	oo
<i>i</i>	ee	<i>v</i>	vay
<i>j</i>	dshod	<i>x</i>	shees
<i>k</i>	kah	<i>y</i>	ypsilon
<i>l</i>	ellay	<i>z</i>	zea.
<i>m</i>	emmay		

There are six vowels: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* and *y*, the rest are consonants.

2. The Accent.

The Portuguese language has several accents:
the ' acute accent,
the ^ circumflex accent,
the ~ hyphen, called *til*, is set over some letters as a substitute for *m*, as: *lã* for *lam* — *bẽ* for *bem* — *huã* for *huam*.

3. The Vowels.

- A 1. is pronounced like the *a* in the English word *path*, when it has the acute accent ':

chá, tea — *dá*, he gives — *lá*, there.

2. is it pronounced short and clear like the *a* in *father*:

capitão, the captain (first *a*),

or if found before the double consonants: *cc*, *ll*, *mm*, *nn*, *pp*, *ss*, *tt*, as:

acclamar, to call out — *annullar*, to annul

alludir, to allude — *appellar*, to appeal.

3. it has a soft and aspirated sound at the end of words if not accentuated: *vergonha*, the shame. If the hyphen ~ *tíl* stands over the *a* it takes a nasal sound:

irmãa (pr. *irmāng*), the sister — *lãa* (pr. *lāng*), the world.

E has three sounds:

1. open but short like *ai* in the English word *hail*, when with the acute accent ' as:

pé, foot — *fé*, belief — *sé*,

or in: *mel*, honey — *he*, he is

quero (pr. *kayro*), I will,

or in those verbs ending in *er*:

conhecer, to know — *receber*, to receive.

2. long, when with the circumflex ^ over it, as:

lê, he reads — *vê*, he sees — *rêde*, the net.

3. It is almost mute at the end of words without the accent, as:

liberdade, liberty — *amizade*, friendship.

I is pronounced like *e* in the English word *me*, and it is only the accent that determines the pronunciation, as:

tímido, *timoré*, *diffícil*, *javalí*.

O has three sounds:

1. clear and strong in: *mólho*, *dó*.

2. soft and long in:

bólo, cake — *górdo*, fat — *rapósa*, the fox (fem.).

3. quite short, almost like *oo* in:

poder, to be able — *molho*, a bundle

almost pronounced like *molyou*.

U is pronounced like the *oo* in the word *wood*, but the pronunciation depends much upon the length of the

syllables, f. i. in *túmulo*, the grave, the first *u* is long, the second is short. If provided with the *til* ~ and before *m* and *n* it takes the nasal sound.

If it follows after *g* and *q*, it is either aspirated, or it is quite mute, as: *guerra* (gerrah), war — *quero* (kayro), I will — *quieto* (key-eh-to), quite. In *qual*, it is slightly sounded to distinguish it from the Noun *cal*, the chalk.

Y is pronounced like the vowel *I*.

4. The Consonants.

B is pronounced like the English *B*.

C before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l* and *r* is pronounced like *k*, as:

cavallo (kahvallo), the horse — *cravo* (krahvo), the pink
cuidado (kooeedado), the care.

Before *e* and *i* it sounds like *s*, as:

ceo (sayo), heaven — *cigarro* (seegarro), cigar.

If the *c* before *a*, *o*, *u* has a cedille (*ç*) it sounds like *s*, as:

caça (kassah), chase — *aço* (asso), the steel
açucar (assookar), sugar.

The double *c*, is distinctly heard only before *e* and *i*, the first sounds like *k*, the second like *s*, as:

accidente (akseedente), the accident.

D is pronounced like the English.

F do. do.

G before *a*, *o* and a consonant is pronounced like the English *g*, as: *gordo*, fat — *gravo*, grave.

g before *e* and *i* sounds like the *j* in the English word *joy*, as: *general*.

gua almost sounds like the English *wa*, as: *guarda*, pr.
gwarda.

H is only softly aspirated in few words, as: *anhelar*, *hábito*; otherwise it is mute, as:

homem (omem), man — *hora* (ora), hour.

Many writers drop the *h* at the beginning and write *um*, *uma*, instead of: *hum*, *huma*.

J is pronounced like the English *j*.

K only occurs in foreign words and is pronounced like the English *K*.

L is pronounced like the English *L*.

M at the beginning of words, or between two vowels when it belongs to the second syllable, is pronounced like the English *m*, as: *menino*, child — *amar*, to love.

It takes a nasal sound at the end of words, or when it follows after *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* or *u* which cannot well be described, as: *condição*, condition — *bem* (bang), well — *bom* (bong), good.

N is pronounced like the English *n*, but has the same peculiarities as *m*.

P is pronounced as in English.

Q sounds like *k*, as: *quero* (kayro), I will.

R is pronounced as in English.

S is pronounced as in English; between two vowels it sounds like *z*.

T is pronounced like the English.

V do. do.

X has three sounds.

1. It sounds generally like *sh*, as:

xarope (sharope), syrup — *enxaqueca* (ansshakeykah), headache.

2. After *e* it is pronounced like *ks*, as:

extensão, *extenuado*, *expulso*, *excelente*.

3. Between two vowels it is pronounced like *gz*, as: *exatamente*, *exornar*, except in: *paixão*, *puxo*, *Alexandre*, *baixo*, and some other words, where it sounds like *sh*.

The *x* must be pronounced so softly that it is scarcely audible.

Z sounds like the English, as: *zelo*, *zona*. — At the end of words it sounds like *s*, as: *rapaz*, *luz*, *voz*.

5. Double Consonants.

The Portuguese language has the following double consonants:

Ch 1. is pronounced like the English *ch*, as:

acho, chaga, marchar.

2. it is pronounced like *k* in words derived from Latin or Greek, as:

monarchia, archeo, archonte, Achilles.

Lh is pronounced like the *ll* in the English word billiards or in the French words „fille, bouilli“, as:

mulher, woman — mólho, the bundle.

Nh is pronounced like the French *gn* in „espagne, peigner“, as: *ganho, I win — banho, bath — manha, trick.*

Ph is pronounced like *f*, as: *philosophia.*

Rh and **Th** are pronounced like *r* and *t*.

6. The Diphthongs.

The Portuguese language has two kinds of diphthongs: the pure, those which are distinctly pronounced, and the nasal diphthongs, pronounced with a nasal sound.

Pure Diphthongs.

ae, as: *taes, olivæes.*

ai (the *a* and *i* do not blend), as: *pai* (pa-i), *ai* (a-i).

ao, as: *páo* (pá-o), *máo* (ma-o).

au, — *aula, auto, pauta, causa.*

ei, ey, — *rei, rey, lei, sei.*

éi, — *papéis, réis.*

eo, — *deo, mordeo, viveo.*

éo, — *Céo, véo, réo.*

eu, — *eu, euro, meu, seu.*

io, — *pío, rio, vío, ouvió.*

oa, — *loa, toa.*

oe, — *heroe, dóe, róe.*

oi, — *boi.*

ôo, oo, — *vôo, sóo, môo.*

ou, — *ou, ouvir, douto.*

ui, uy, — *fui, Rui.*

In the above the first vowel is preeminent, in the following the second vowel has most emphasis.

ea, as: *lactea, área.*

eo, — *lacteo, arboreo.*

ia, as: *gloria*.

oa (pron. *oá* and *oá*), as: *agoa*, *coadura*, *coalho*.

ui (pron. *uí*), as: *quirinal*, *inquirir*.

uo (pron. *uó*), as: *equoreo*.

uu (pron. *uí*), as: *equuleo*.

Nasal Diphthongs.

ãa (bad orthography *am* or *an*), as: *maçãa* (mas-sang), apple,
irmãa (ir-mang), sister.

ãe (bad *aem*, *aen*), as: *capitães* (kapeeta-engs), captains,
cães (ka-engs), dogs.

am, as: *amparo* (ang-paro), protection.

an, as: *andar* (ang-dar), to go.

ão (bad orthogr. *aõ*, *am*, *an*), as: *capitão*, captain.

em, **êe**, **ẽem**, as: *lem* or *lẽem* (lay-eng), they read.
bem, good.

im, as: *fim* (fing), the end.

õe (*oem*, *oen*), as: *põe* (pong-eng), *nações* (nahs-so-engs).

om, as: *bom* (bong), good.

um, **un**, as: *mundo* (moong-do), the world.

The Portuguese have also syllables of three vowels such, as:

eei, éio, eão, ião,

as: *eia*, *hallo!* — *meia*, half — *ideia*, idea — *rodeão*, they surround — *vivião*, they lived.

P A R T I.

1.

<i>o</i> , the (masc.)	<i>irmão</i> , brother
<i>a</i> , the (fem.)	<i>irmã</i> , sister
<i>pai</i> , father	<i>e</i> , and
<i>mãe</i> , mother	<i>he</i> , is
<i>bom</i> (m.), <i>boa</i> (f.), good	

Exercises.

O pai. A mãe. O irmão. A irmã. O pai he bom, e a mãe he boa. O bom pai, a boa mãe. O bom irmão, a boa irmã. O irmão he bom, a irmã he boa.

2.

meu, *minha*, my — *alto*, great — *pequeno*, little.

The sister is good. The father and the good brother. The good mother and the little sister. The great brother. My brother is little. My little brother. My mother and my good sister. My father and my mother. My good mother and my little sister.

3.

Declension of the definite Article.

	Masculine.	
	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>o</i> , the	<i>os</i>
Gen.	<i>do</i> , of the	<i>dos</i>
Dat.	<i>ao</i> , to the	<i>aos</i>
Acc.	<i>o</i> , the	<i>os</i>
Abl.	<i>do</i> , from the.	<i>dos</i> .

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>a</i> , the	<i>as</i>
Gen. <i>da</i> , of the	<i>das</i>
Dat. <i>á</i> , to the	<i>ás</i>
Acc. <i>a</i> , the	<i>as</i>
Abl. <i>da</i> , from the.	<i>das</i> .

Declension of the indefinite Article.

Masculine.	Feminine.
Nom. <i>um</i> , a	<i>uma</i>
Gen. <i>de um</i> , of a	<i>de uma</i>
Dat. <i>á um</i> , to a	<i>á uma</i>
Acc. <i>um</i> , a	<i>uma</i>
Abl. <i>de um</i> , from a	<i>de uma</i> .

4.

Vocabulary.

<i>moça</i> , girl	<i>miseravel</i> , miserable	<i>lido</i> , read
<i>bonito</i> , pretty	<i>em</i> , in	<i>isso</i> , this
<i>cavallo</i> , horse	<i>que</i> , which	<i>nos (em os)</i> , in, Acc.
<i>agulha</i> , needle	<i>elle</i> , he	<i>livro</i> , book
<i>faca</i> , knife	<i>está</i> , is (from <i>estar</i>)	<i>passeio</i> , I go
<i>leão</i> , lion	<i>ella</i> , she	<i>pelo (por o)</i> , through
<i>tigre</i> , tiger	<i>na (em a)</i> , in the	the
<i>leopardo</i> , leopard	<i>rua</i> , street	<i>entrou</i> , he came
<i>são</i> , are (from <i>ser</i>)	<i>garfo</i> , fork	<i>pela (por a)</i> , through
<i>animal</i> , <i>aes</i> , animal	<i>estão</i> , are (from <i>estar</i>)	<i>porta</i> , gate
<i>feroz</i> , wild	<i>nas (em as)</i> , in, Acc.	<i>boi</i> , ox
<i>estado</i> , situation	<i>gaveta</i> , drawer	<i>vaca</i> , cow.
<i>no (em o)</i> , in, Dat.	<i>tenho</i> , I have	

Exercises.

O pai he alto. A mãe he pequena. A moça he bonita. O cavallo do pai. A agulha da irmã. A faca do irmão. O leão, o tigre e o leopardo são animaes ferozes. No estado miseravel em que elle está. Ella está na rua. Os garfos estão nas gavetas. Tenho lido isso nos livros do C. Passeio pelo campo. Elle entrou pela porta. Um boi. Uma vaca.

5.
Vocabulary.

<i>noticia</i> , the news	<i>açor</i> , hawk
<i>muito</i> , very	<i>ave de rapina</i> , bird of prey
<i>nobre</i> , noble	<i>ignorancia</i> , ignorance
<i>cão</i> , dog	<i>erro</i> , error
<i>labrão</i> , bark	<i>superstição</i> , superstition
<i>rosa</i> , rose	<i>deixei</i> , I left behind
<i>mais bello</i> , more beautiful	<i>tia</i> , aunt
<i>do que</i> , than	<i>cama</i> , bed
<i>tulipa</i> , tulip	<i>menino</i> , <i>criança</i> , child, baby
<i>verão</i> , summer	<i>o braço</i> , the arm
<i>quente</i> , hot	<i>carta</i> , letter
<i>inverno</i> , winter	<i>mão</i> , hand
<i>rigoroso</i> , severe	<i>secretario</i> , secretary
<i>passaro</i> , bird	<i>saltar</i> , to jump
<i>cantão</i> , sing	<i>janela</i> , window.
<i>aguia</i> , eagle	

The news is good. The horse is a very noble animal. The dogs bark. The roses are more beautiful than the tulips. The summers are hot and the winters severe. The birds sing. The eagle and the hawk are birds of prey. Ignorance is the mother of error, of superstition, and of prejudice. I left my hat in the carriage. The aunt is in bed. She had her child in her arms. He gave the letter into the hands of the secretary. He jumped out of (*pela*) the window. I see a man and a woman. A garden and a house.

Contractions of the Article with the Prepositions.

The Portuguese contract the Article and Preposition in the following way:

from	<i>de</i>	<i>o</i>	is	formed	<i>do</i>	from	<i>em</i>	<i>o</i>	is	formed	<i>no</i>
-	<i>de</i>	<i>a</i>	-	-	<i>da</i>	-	<i>em</i>	<i>a</i>	-	-	<i>na</i>
-	<i>de</i>	<i>os</i>	-	-	<i>dos</i>	-	<i>em</i>	<i>os</i>	-	-	<i>nos</i>
-	<i>de</i>	<i>as</i>	-	-	<i>das</i>	-	<i>em</i>	<i>as</i>	-	-	<i>nas</i>
-	<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>	-	-	<i>ao</i>	-	<i>por</i>	<i>o</i>	-	-	<i>pelo</i>
-	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	-	-	<i>á</i>	-	<i>por</i>	<i>a</i>	-	-	<i>pela</i>
-	<i>a</i>	<i>os</i>	-	-	<i>aos</i>	-	<i>por</i>	<i>os</i>	-	-	<i>pelos</i>
-	<i>a</i>	<i>as</i>	-	-	<i>ás</i>	-	<i>por</i>	<i>as</i>	-	-	<i>pelas</i> .

6.

On the Gender.

Masculine

the names of all masculine persons, animals, and the occupations of men.

Vocabulary.

<i>Imperador</i> , emperor	<i>homem</i> , man	<i>diligente</i> , diligent
<i>foi</i> , was (from <i>ser</i>)	<i>não ama senão</i> , only	<i>alfaiate</i> , tailor
<i>morto</i> , killed	loves	<i>preguiçoso</i> , lazy
<i>Rei</i> , king	<i>a si mesmo</i> , himself	<i>gordo</i> , fat
<i>chegou</i> , he arrived	<i>Carlos</i> , Charles	<i>gallo</i> , the cock
<i>hontem</i> , yesterday	<i>foi</i> , was	<i>mais forte</i> , stronger
<i>jesuita</i> , the Jesuit	<i>Frederico</i> , Frederick	<i>de que</i> , than
<i>forão</i> , they were	<i>ambicioso</i> , ambitious	<i>gallinha</i> , hen.
<i>expulsado</i> , expelled	<i>ferreiro</i> , the smith	

O Imperador Paulo foi morto. El-Rei chegou hontem. Os jesuitas forão expulsados. O homem não ama senão a si mesmo. Carlos foi grande e Frederico ambicioso. O ferreiro he diligente e o alfaiate preguiçoso. O boi he muito gordo. O leão he muito feroz. O gallo he mais forte do que a gallinha.

7.

Vocabulary.

<i>duque</i> , duke	<i>bello</i> , <i>formoso</i> , beautiful
<i>proclamado</i> , proclaimed	<i>sanguinario</i>
<i>príncipe herdeiro</i> , hereditary	<i>sanguinoso</i> } bloodthirsty
prince	<i>sanguinolento</i> }
<i>morreo</i> , died	<i>marido</i> } husband
<i>marceneiro</i> , the joiner	<i>esposo</i> }
<i>carpinteiro</i> , the carpenter	<i>doente</i> , ill
<i>trabalhão</i> , they work	<i>tio</i> , uncle
<i>Luiz</i> , Lewis	<i>sahio</i> (<i>sahir</i>), went out
<i>Henrique</i> , Henry	<i>avô</i> , grandfather
<i>poderoso</i> , powerful	<i>primo</i> , cousin
<i>touro</i> , the bull	<i>filho</i> , son
<i>matado</i> , killed	<i>dão</i> , they take
<i>vigilante</i> , watchful	<i>passeio</i> , walk.

The Duke of Braganza was proclaimed king. The hereditary prince died. The joiner and the carpenter work. Lewis was brave, and Henry powerful. The bull was killed. The watchful dog. The beautiful horse. The tiger is very blood-thirsty. The husband of this woman is very ill. The uncle went out. The grandfather, the father, the cousin and the son took a walk.

8.

Feminine Substantive.

The names of all feminine persons, animals and the occupations of women are feminine.

Vocabulary.

<i>Imperatriz</i> , empress	<i>vestido</i> , dress	<i>feia</i> , ugly
<i>Rainha</i> , queen	<i>filha</i> , daughter	<i>mulher</i> , woman
<i>estavão</i> , they were	<i>tia</i> , aunt	<i>obsequioso</i> , good
<i>igreja</i> , church	<i>avó</i> , grandmother	<i>vaca</i> , cow
<i>duquesa</i> , duchess	<i>neta</i> , granddaughter	<i>dá</i> , gives
<i>banho</i> , bath	<i>jardim</i> , garden	<i>leite</i> , milk
<i>alfaiata</i> , sempstress	<i>rapariga</i> , little girl	<i>chocando</i> , hatching.
<i>concerta</i> , mends		

A Imperatriz e a Rainha estavam na igreja. A duquesa está no banho. A alfaiata concerta um vestido. A mãe e a filha, a tia e a prima, a avó e a neta estão no jardim. A rapariga não he feia. A mulher he muito obsequiosa. A vaca dá leite. A gallinha está chocando.

9.

Vocabulary.

<i>abbadessa</i> , abbess	<i>partir</i> , to depart
<i>fallou</i> , spoke	<i>condeça</i> , the countess
<i>freira</i>	<i>casa</i> , house
<i>religiosa</i> } nun	<i>costureira</i> , needlewoman
<i>sór</i>	<i>pespontar</i> , hems
<i>mosteiro</i> } convent	<i>lenço de pescoço</i> , neckhand-
<i>convento</i> }	kerchief
<i>princesa</i> , princess	<i>esposa</i> , the wife
<i>estar para</i> , was on the point	<i>negociante</i> , merchant

muitas vezes, frequently
caprichoso, capricious
criada, the servant
varre, sweeps
cozinha, kitchen
cabra, goat
animal domestico, domestic
 animal
gata, cat
está brincando, plays
com, with
cachorra, young dog
minha, my, fem.
prima, cousin, fem.
irmã, sister
theatro, theatre

leoa, lioness
juba, the mane
esta, this
egoa, mare
mais bello, more beautiful
cavallo capado, the stallion
Maria, Mary
não he tão, is not so
come, as
Marianna, Maryanne
Inglaterra, England
sabio, wise
soberana, sovereign
cozinheira, cook
mercado, market
diligente, diligent.

The abbess spoke with the nuns of the convent. The princess was on the point of departing. The countess was not at home. The needlewoman hems my pocket-handkerchief. The wife of the merchant. The women are often very capricious. The servant sweeps the kitchen. The goat is a domestic animal. The cat plays with the young female dog. My cousin (*fem.*) and my sister were at the theatre. The lioness has no mane. This mare is more beautiful than that stallion. Mary is not so diligent as Maryanne. Elisabeth of England was a wise sovereign. The cook went to market.

In Portuguese some of the names of animals are occasionally masculine and feminine; to denote the gender the words *macho*, male, or *femea*, female, are used, as:

elephante macho, the male elephant,
elephante femea, the female elephant.

Those Substantives ending in *a* and *ãa* are feminine.

10.

Exercises.

Esta casa¹ tem uma boa² apparencia³. A rosa⁴ he muito bella. A boca⁵, a orelha⁶, a cabeça⁷, a testa⁸ e a barba⁹ são

1 house. 2 good. 3 appearance. 4 rose. 5 mouth. 6 ear. 7 head.
 8 forehead. 9 chin.

partes¹⁰ do corpo¹¹ humano¹². A janella¹³ está aberta¹⁴. Esta agulha¹⁵ he fina de mais¹⁶. Esta tinta não presta para nada. Quero aparar¹⁷ uma penna¹⁸. Tenho¹⁹ que escrever²⁰ uma carta²¹. Faça-me o favor²² de me emprestar²³ uma folha de papel²⁴. A garrafa²⁵ está na mesa²⁶. Esta cerejeira²⁷ carrega²⁸ muito. Esta uva²⁹ está madura³⁰. Esta vinha³¹ está em optima³² exposição³³.

10 part. 11 body. 12 human. 13 window. 14 open. 15 needle. 16 is too fine. 17 mend. 18 pen. 19 I have. 20 to write. 21 letter. 22 do me the favour. 23 lend. 24 sheet of paper. 25 bottle. 26 table. 27 cherry tree. 28 bears. 29 grape. 30 ripe. 31 vine. 32 the best. 33 situation.

11.

The butter¹ is fresh². With your permission³. The cup⁴ is not washed⁵. I have the honour⁶. The beer⁷ is excellent⁸. The oyster⁹ is fresh. Bring me¹⁰ a wafer¹¹. — We have a beautiful¹² morning¹³. The door¹⁴ is locked¹⁵. Spring¹⁶ is the most agreeable¹⁷ time of the year¹⁸. The harvest¹⁹ will be²⁰ abundant²¹.

1 manteiga. 2 fresco. 3 licença. 4 chicara. 5 levado. 6 honra. 7 cerveja. 8 excellente. 9 ostra. 10 traga me. 11 obrea. 12 lindo. 13 manhã. 14 porta. 15 fechado. 16 primavera. 17 a mais agradável. 18 estação. 19 colheita. 20 ha de ser. 21 abundante.

12.

Exceptions.

The following Substantives ending in *a* are masculine:

<i>o aroma</i> , the aroma	<i>o drama</i> , the drama
<i>o axioma</i> , the principle	<i>o mappa</i> , the map
<i>o chá</i> , the tea	<i>o idioma</i> , the idiom
<i>o clima</i> , the climate	<i>o planeta</i> , the planet
<i>o cometa</i> , the comet	<i>o poema</i> , the poem
<i>o dia</i> , the day	<i>o thema</i> , the theme.
<i>o diadema</i> , the diadem	

Those Nouns ending in *e*, are generally masculine, except:

1. those ending in *ade*, as: *verdade*, truth, etc.,

2. those ending in *ie* or *ice*, as: *a velhice*, the age,
3. those ending in accented *é*, as: *a cheminé*, a chimney.

Nouns ending in *i*, *y*, *o*, *u* as well as those ending in *l*, *m*, *r*, *s* and *z* are with few exceptions all masculine.

Those ending in *ão*, are both masculine and feminine.

13.

Formation of the Plural.

Nouns ending in *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, *o*, *u* and *ãa* form their plural by adding an *s* to the singular. As: *a rosa*, *as rosas*; *a arte*, *as artes*; *o filho*, *os filhos*.

Examples.

*As rosas são mais bellas que as tulipas. Os rios correm*¹ *por terras despovoadas*². *As arvores são muito frondosas*³. *As villas são ornadas*⁴ *de duas igrejas. Eu não vi os pentes*⁵. *Os habitantes*⁶ *destas comarcas*⁷ *são Indios*⁸. *Elles tem maçãs. Novos reis, novas leis. Deixei os bahús nos coches. Os ribeiros*⁹, *algumas lagoas*¹⁰ *e mesmo certos rios ficão em secco*¹¹.

- 1 flow. 2 depopulated. 3 leaved. 4 ornamented. 5 comb. 6 inhabitants. 7 district. 8 Indian. 9 brook. 10 lake. 11 dry out.

14.

These houses please me more than those edifices¹. The villages² and towns in this district³ are not very numerous⁴. The oxen⁵, cows, goats, sheep⁶ and cats⁷ are domestic animals. There are⁸ many wild boars⁹, deer¹⁰ and hares¹¹ in these forests¹². The cranes¹³ and storks¹⁴ are birds of passage¹⁵. The huts¹⁶ are made¹⁷ of the trunks of trees¹⁸.

- 1 edificio. 2 aldêa. 3 região. 4 numeroso. 5 boi. 6 ovelha. 7 gato. 8 ha. 9 javali. 10 veado. 11 lebre. 12 bosque. 13 grou. 14 cegonha. 15 ave de arribação. 16 barraca. 17 feito. 18 tronco d'arvore.

15.

Substantives ending in *ão*, form their plural in *ões*, as: *a condição*, condition, *as condições*.

Exceptions are:

Allemão, the German, *Allemães*
Catalão, the Catalonian, *Catalães*
cão, dog, *cães* — *pão*, bread, *pães*
capitão, captain, *capitães* — *tabellião*, notary, *tabelliães*.

The following only add an s in the Plural:

<i>aldeão</i> , the peasant	<i>irmão</i> , the brother
<i>anão</i> , the dwarf	<i>mão</i> , the hand
<i>ancião</i> , the age	<i>orfão</i> , the orphan
<i>a benção</i> , the blessing	<i>orgão</i> , the organ
<i>christão</i> , Christ	<i>pagão</i> , the heathen
<i>cortezão</i> , the courtier	<i>rabão</i> , the radish
<i>grão</i> , the corn	<i>villão</i> , the villain.

16.

Examples.

Elle abriu¹ communicações entre as cidades e os sertões². Os serões³ são cumpridos. O districto he proprio⁴ para todas as produções agricolas⁵. As terras são plantadas⁶ e semeadas⁷ de feijões⁸ e melões⁹. Os Allemães fizeram¹⁰ muitas invenções¹¹ uteis¹². Os capitães não querem obedecer¹³ ao general. Aqui¹⁴ estão tres pães¹⁵. Os Cortezãos lisonjão¹⁶ ao principe¹⁷. Os primeiros órgãos forão construidos¹⁸ por um Allemão em 1312. Eis aqui¹⁹ os dous²⁰ villãos. As casas são ornadas de balcões²¹ de ferro. Aos orphãos mandase²² aprender²³ um officio²⁴.

- 1 open. 2 the interior of the country. 3 evening. 4 is suitable. 5 agricultural produce. 6 planted. 7 sowed. 8 black bean. 9 melon. 10 make. 11 invention. 12 useful. 13 obey. 14 here. 15 bread. 16 flatter. 17 the prince. 18 constructed. 19 here are. 20 two. 21 balcony. 22 one lets. 23 learn. 24 a handicraft.

17.

The passions¹ of women are often very violent². The navigation³ extended⁴, at the beginning⁵, only along the coast. Many revolutions⁶ have broken out⁷ in Europe in recent times⁸. The conditions⁹ were rejected¹⁰. These places¹¹ are situated

- 1 paixão. 2 violento. 3 navegação. 4 estender. 5 no principio. 6 revolução. 7 rebentar. 8 no ultimo tempo. 9 condição. 10 rejeitar. 11 povoação.

in the interior of the country¹². The hunters¹³ took¹⁴ the dogs to the chase¹⁵. The Catalonians inhabit an important¹⁶ province of Spain¹⁷. The notaries¹⁸ protest¹⁹ the bills of exchange²⁰. His brothers were not at home²¹. The first Christians were much persecuted²². The heathens are still very numerous²³. The radishes are very dear.

12 no interior do paiz. 13 caçador. 14 levar. 15 caça. 16 consideravel. 17 Hespanha. 18 tabellião. 19 protestar. 20 lettra de cambio. 21 em casa. 22 perseguir. 23 numerôso.

18.

Substantives ending in:

al, ol, ul change *l* into *es*, as: *a sinal, as sinaes*

el change *l* into *is*, as: *annel, anneis*

il change *l* into *s*, as: *o funil, os funis*.

Examples.

<i>conter</i> , contain	<i>primavera</i> , spring	<i>ao pé</i> , with
<i>sal</i> , salt	<i>terrestre</i> , earthly	<i>barril</i> , the barrel
<i>mandar</i> , to order	<i>muitas vezes</i> , frequently	<i>mandou</i> , had (let)
<i>furriel</i> , lieutenant		<i>pôr</i> , erect
<i>amizade</i> , friendship	<i>o funil</i> , the funnel	<i>pharol</i> , lighthouse.
<i>encontrar</i> , to meet		

As aguas contem diferentes sacs. Os animaes domesticos. Os generaes mandavão aos furrieis. Os coroneis estão no conselho de guerra. Os varios sinaes de sua amizade. Não se encontra muitos caracoes nesta primavera. Os males terrestres são muitas vezes quasi insupportaveis. Os papeis estão na mesa. Os funis estão ao pé dos barris. O imperador mandou pôr pharoes.

19.

The poignards¹ are ground². These fishing rods³ are good for nothing⁴. The goldsmith brought the rings⁵. The painter⁶ has many brushes. Three consuls governed⁷ France in 1803. The barrels⁸ are full⁹. The officers¹⁰ were very much dissa-

1 punhal. 2 amolar. 3 oanzol. 4 não valem nada. 5 annel. 6 pintor. 7 governar. 8 barril. 9 cheio. 10 official.

tisfied¹¹. There are¹² different chalks¹³. I like¹⁴ pies¹⁵. — They will discover¹⁶ your tricks¹⁷.

11 descontente. 12 ha. 13 cal. 14 eu gosto. 15 pastel. 16 descobrir. 17 ardil.

20.

Substantives ending in *m*, change their plural into *ns*, as: *bem*, the treasure, *bens* — *viagem*, the journey, *viagens*.

Those ending in *r*, *s* and *z*, add *es* to the singular, as: *a colher*, the spoon, *as colheres* — *ar*, the air, *ares* *deos*, a God, *deoses* — *perdiç*, the partridge, *perdizes*;

except:

ourives, the goldsmith, *ourives* — *caliz*, the chalice, *calices* *alferes*, the ensign, *alferes*.

Examples.

As margens¹ verdejão² com a relva³ dos prados⁴. Elle fez⁵ muitas viagens. Elle possui⁶ muitos bens de raiz⁷ na cidade e fóra della⁸. Todos os homens são mortaes⁹. Os sons dos instrumentos musicos. Os jejuns¹⁰ não engordão¹¹. O ceo¹² se cobre¹³ de nuvens¹⁴. Os moradores¹⁵ commercio¹⁶ em¹⁷ madeiras de construcção¹⁸. Comprei¹⁹ duas colheres de prata. As Imperatrizes de Russia e d'Austria chegarão²⁰. Atire²¹ a esse bando²² de perdizes. Os Deoses se ajuntão²³ no Olympo. Quasi²⁴ todos os freguezes²⁵ são Indios. Ha quatro calices na igreja. Os piratas²⁶ infestavão os mares.

1 bank. 2 green. 3 turf. 4 meadow. 5 made. 6 possess. 7 (landed) property. 8 out of it. 9 mortal. 10 fasting. 11 to make fat. 12 sky. 13 covered. 14 cloud. 15 inhabitants. 16 deal. 17 with. 18 timber. 19 to buy. 20 to arrive. 21 short. 22 flock. 23 assemble. 24 almost. 25 customer. 26 pirates.

21.

I hear¹ sounds². The sun³ hides⁴ itself behind⁵ thick⁶ clouds⁷. We have four ducks⁸. The passages⁹ are locked¹⁰. The pictures¹¹ of Saints in this church are very numerous.

1 ouvir. 2 tom. 3 sol. 4 esconder. 5 de. 6 grosso. 7 nuvem. 8 pato. 9 passagem. 10 fechar. 11 imagem.

Our baggage¹² is still in the vessel. I offer¹³ you my congratulations¹⁴. The air (*pl.*) is always¹⁵ pure¹⁶ in this Country. I have eaten¹⁷ four¹⁸ quails¹⁹. He showed²⁰ me the scars²¹ of his wounds²². In a battalion²³ there are eight ensigns. The goldsmiths came together. The chalices of the flowers. I was many times²⁴ in your house. The belligerent²⁵ powers.

12 bagagem. 13 dar. 14 parabem. 15 sempre. 16 puro. 17 comido. 18 quatro. 19 codorniz. 20 mostrar. 21 cicatriz. 22 ferida. 23 batalhão. 24 vez. 25 belligerante.

22.

Declension of Substantives.

Singular.

	Masculine.		Feminine.
Nom.	<i>o homem</i> , the man		<i>a mulher</i> , the woman
Gen.	<i>do homem</i> , of the man		<i>da mulher</i> , of the woman
Dat.	<i>ao homem</i> , to the man		<i>à mulher</i> , to the woman
Acc.	<i>o homem</i> , the man		<i>a mulher</i> , the woman
Abl.	<i>do homem</i> , from the man.		<i>da mulher</i> , from the woman.

Plural.

Nom.	<i>os homens</i> , the men		<i>as mulheres</i> , the women
Gen.	<i>dos homens</i> , of the men		<i>das mulheres</i> , of the women
Dat.	<i>aos homens</i> , to the men		<i>às mulheres</i> , to the women
Acc.	<i>os homens</i> , the men		<i>as mulheres</i> , the women
Abl.	<i>dos homens</i> , from the men.		<i>das mulheres</i> , from the women.

Nom.	<i>Deos</i> , God		<i>Deoses</i> , Gods
Gen.	<i>de Deos</i> , of God		<i>de Deoses</i> , of Gods
Dat.	<i>a Deos</i> , to God		<i>a Deoses</i> , to Gods
Acc.	<i>(a) Deos</i> , God		<i>(a) Deoses</i> , Gods
Abl.	<i>de Deos</i> , from God.		<i>de Deoses</i> , from Gods.

23.

Examples.

<i>chapéo</i> , the hat	<i>inimigo</i> , enemy	<i>conde</i> , count
<i>offerecer</i> , to offer	<i>jardim</i> , garden	<i>deixar</i> , to leave
<i>batalha</i> , the battle	<i>luva</i> , glove	<i>mordomo</i> , steward

<i>adular</i> , to flatter	<i>grande</i> , sound, great	<i>guerra</i> , war
<i>lisongeiro</i> , the flatterer	<i>bofetada</i> , box on the ear	<i>comprar</i> , to buy
<i>de sorte</i> , in such a manner	<i>calçado</i> , paved	<i>livro</i> , book
<i>igualar</i> , to compare	<i>fizerão</i> , they made	<i>livreiro</i> , bookseller
<i>deo</i> , gave (from <i>dar</i>)	<i>cruel</i> , cruel	<i>rancor</i> , the rancor, enmity.

O pai não está em casa. O chapéo do irmão. O general offereceo batalha ao inimigo. A mai ama a seu filho. A irmãa está no jardim. As luvas da mãi. O conde nada deixou ao seu mordomo. Adulando um lisongeiro ao Imperador Sigismundo, de sorte que o igualava a Deos, o Imperador deo ao lisongeiro uma grande bofetada. As ruas são calçadas. Os Portuguezes fizeram cruel guerra aos Indios. A mulher comprou o livro do livreiro. O rancor dos Francezes contra os Inglezes.

24.

Exercises.

The father loves¹ his daughter². Mary loves her friend³ (*fem.*). The eyes of Caroline equal⁴ two⁵ stars⁶. He gave the money to the woman, and paid the tailor⁷ at the same time⁸. Two streams⁹ of the province are designated¹⁰ by this name¹¹. Various estates¹² are touched¹³ by this river. These offers¹⁴ have been made to the Colonists¹⁵. He delivered¹⁶ the letter¹⁷ to the secretary¹⁸. The Madeira is the most important¹⁹ tributary²⁰ of the Amazon river²¹. The name of the Islands. The town is situated²² on the left bank²³ of the river. The harbour²⁴ of Rio de Janeiro is the most beautiful ornament²⁵ of the city.

- 1 amar. 2 filha. 3 amiga. 4 igualar. 5 dous (*fem.* duas). 6 estrellas. 7 alfaiate. 8 ao mesmo tempo. 9 ribeiro. 10 assignar. 11 nome. 12 fazenda. 13 regar. 14 offerecimento. 15 colono. 16 entregar. 17 carta. 18 secretario. 19 cabal, importante. 20 tributario. 21 rio do Amezonas. 22 jazer. 23 na margem esquerda. 24 porto. 25 ornato.

25.

On the Augmentatives and Diminutives.

The Portuguese language has the peculiarity of the Ita-

lian and Spanish languages in making Substantives and Adjectives, by the addition of a syllable augmentative or diminutive.

I. Augmentativos.

homem, a man — *homemzarão*, a large, powerful man
tolo, a fool — *toleirão*, a great fool
mulher, the woman — *mulherona*, a large masculine woman
tola, the foolish woman — *toleirona*, a very foolish woman.

II. Diminutivos

are formed by changing the final vowel into „*inho*“:

casa, the house — *casinha*, a pretty little house
homem, a man — *homemzinho*, a little man
bicho, a worm — *bichinho*, a little worm
coitado, a poor man — *coitadinho*, a poor little fellow
bonito, pretty — *bonitinho*, rather pretty;

others are formed by adding: *zinho*, *zinha* or *sinho*, *inha*, as:

coração, the heart — *coraçãozinho*, dear little heart
cão, the dog — *cãozinho*, pretty little dog
irmão, the brother — *irmãozinho*, dear little brother
cabeça, the head — *cabeçinha*, pretty little head
mão, the hand — *mãozinha*, pretty little hand.

The Adjective.

The Adjectives in Portuguese agree with the Substantives in gender and number.

1. Adjectives ending in *e*, *l* and *z*, remain unchanged in the feminine, as: *forte*, strong; *grande*, great; *cruel*, cruel; *amavel*, amiable.
2. Adjectives ending in *o* change the feminine into *a*, as: *o bonito*, the pretty, *a bonita*.
3. Those ending in *u*, *m* and *r*, add an *a* in the feminine, as: *crú*, raw, *crúa* — *nú*, nude, *nua*
um, a, *uma* — *nenhum*, none, *nenhuma*
traidor, traitorous, *traidora* — *protector*, *protectora*.

4. Adjectives ending in *ão* change to *ãa* in the feminine, as: *lução*, brilliant, *lução* — *são*, healthy, *são*.

27.

The Plurals of Adjectives

are formed in the same manner as the plural of Nouns, as:

Singular.			Plural.	
Masc.		Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
<i>forte</i> ,	strong,	<i>forte</i>	<i>fortes</i> ,	<i>fortes</i>
<i>gordo</i> ,	fat,	<i>gorda</i>	<i>gordos</i> ,	<i>gordas</i>
<i>crú</i> ,	raw,	<i>crua</i>	<i>crús</i> ,	<i>cruas</i>
<i>são</i> ,	healthy,	<i>são</i>	<i>sãos</i> ,	<i>sãos</i>
<i>igual</i> ,	equal,	<i>igual</i>	<i>iguais</i> ,	<i>iguais</i>
<i>amável</i> ,	amiable,	<i>amável</i>	<i>amáveis</i> ,	<i>amáveis</i>
<i>civil</i> ,	civil,	<i>civil</i>	<i>civis</i> ,	<i>civis</i>
<i>algum</i> ,	any one,	<i>alguma</i>	<i>alguns</i> ,	<i>algumas</i>
<i>protector</i> ,	protected,	<i>protectora</i>	<i>protectores</i> ,	<i>protectoras</i>
<i>capaz</i> ,	capable,	<i>capaz</i>	<i>capazes</i> ,	<i>capazes</i>

Observations.

1. The following add *s* to the plural:

meão, mediocre — *temporão*, timely
são, healthy — *villão*, bad.

2. The following change *il* into *eis* in the plural, as:

agil, swift — *aquatil*, aquatic — *debil*, weak
difficil, difficult — *docil*, docile — *ductil*, pliant
esteril, sterile — *facil*, easy — *fertil*, fertile
fossil, fossil — *fragil*, fragile — *futil*, futile
habil, clever — *ignobil*, disgraceful — *immobil*, im-
moveable
indocil, stupid — *inhabil*, awkward — *inutil*, useless
inverosimil, unlikely — *portatil*, portable — *reptil*,
reptile
util, useful — *verosimil*, probable — *versatil*, changeable
volatil, volatile — *volubil*, voluble.

3. *Simplex*, single, forms its plural in *simples* and *simplices*.

Examples.

A rua principal. As ruas principaes são calçadas. A igreja nova. A nova igreja. O homem velho¹. A mulher velha. Os Indios atemorizados². As mulheres Indias. A bella e grande cidade. O sobrinho³ moribundo⁴. A victoria gloriosa. Este homem he mui villão e aquella mulher mui villãa. As mulheres são amaveis, os homens mui crueis. Um moço nú e uma criança nua. O homem he affavel e a mulher he tambem affavel. O genio contraditor e a observação contraditora. A filha he gorda e o filho he gordo. Os homens estão sãos e as mulheres sãs. O povo tranquillo e soffredor⁵. A sombria raiva⁶ do Philippe. Os velhos bandos hespanhões⁷. Algumas⁸ embarcações⁹ que tinham servido de piquetes¹⁰. Uma satisfação inexplicavel. A igreja he uma das mais bellas do reino¹¹. As aguas mineraes. O termino he fertil. O filho unico. A religião christãa. Um cavalheiro¹² christão¹³. A igreja de Santo Antonio he dedicada ao santo do seu nome. A margem¹⁴ direita. A guarda¹⁵ nacional. O sobredito¹⁶ districto. As grandes plantações¹⁷ de cannas¹⁸. A pequena¹⁹ aldêa²⁰. Santos he uma cidade maritima a mercantil. As autoridades militares e civis. O rio aurifero.

- 1 old. 2 frightened. 3 nephew. 4 dying. 5 suffering. 6 hatred.
7 Spanish. 8 some. 9 vessel. 10 watch. 11 reign. 12 knight.
13 Christian. 14 shore. 15 the guard. 16 above named. 17
plantations. 18 sugar. 19 little. 20 village.

Exercises.

The rich¹ man and the poor² woman. The pretty house. The large church³. The fertile fields⁴. The shoemaker is very industrious. The leafy⁵ trees⁶. The wounded⁷ soldier⁸. The beautiful bridges⁹. The numerous¹⁰ products. The old uncle¹¹ and the fat aunt¹². The horses are very handsome. The day is very bright¹³. The climate is very agreeable¹⁴. The winter¹⁵ in Siberia¹⁶ is very rigorous¹⁷. The geographical¹⁸ and historical¹⁹ Institute²⁰. The tall man and the little woman.

- 1 rico. 2 pobre. 3 igreja. 4 campo. 5 frondoso. 6 arvore. 7 ferido. 8 soldado. 9 ponte. 10 numeroso. 11 tio. 12 tia. 13 claro. 14 agradavel. 15 inverno. 16 Sibiria. 17 rigoroso. 18 geographico. 19 historico. 20 instituto.

The above named²¹ royal decree²². The generous²³ feelings²⁴. The enormous²⁵ forests²⁶. Some²⁷ sombre and broad²⁸ rivers. The only²⁹ ornament. The warlike³⁰ Indians. The preceding³¹ article³². The sea is very rough³³. The following³⁴ day. The following days. He is silent³⁵ and grave³⁶. The deep³⁷ love³⁸.

- 21 mencionado. 22 alvará. 23 generoso. 24 sentimento. 25 imenso. 26 selva (silva). 27 uns, umas. 28 largo. 29 unico. 30 bellicoso. 31 precedente. 32 artigo. 33 agitado. 34 seguinte. 35 silencioso. 36 grave. 37 profundo. 38 amor.

30.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The Comparative is formed by placing *mais* (more) or *menos* (less) before the Positive, as:

bello, beautiful, *mais bello*, more beautiful.

Obs. „Than“ following the Comparative is rendered by *que*, *como*, or: *tão — como*, as — as; *não tão — como*, not so — as; before the particle *que* the word *do* is often prefixed, as:

he mais prudente do que parece,
he is wiser than it appears.

The Superlative is formed

1. by placing the article before the Comparative, as:
o mais douto, the most learned
o mais bello, the most beautiful;
2. by adding to the Positive *íssimo* (masc.) and *íssima* (fem.), as: *bello*, beautiful, *bellissimo*, *bellissima*.

Exceptions are:

<i>acre</i> , harsh, <i>acerrimo</i>	<i>chão</i> , flat, <i>chanissimo</i>
<i>amigo</i> , friendly, <i>amicissimo</i>	<i>feliz</i> , happy, <i>felicissimo</i>
<i>antigo</i> , old, <i>antiquissimo</i>	<i>fiel</i> , faithful, <i>fidelissimo</i>
<i>aspero</i> , rough, <i>asperrimo</i>	<i>frio</i> , cold, <i>frigidissimo</i>
<i>bom</i> , good, <i>bonissimo</i>	<i>humilde</i> , humble, <i>humilissimo</i> , <i>humillimo</i>
<i>capaz</i> , capable, <i>capacissimo</i>	
<i>celebre</i> , celebrated, <i>celeberrimo</i>	<i>máo</i> , bad, <i>malissimo</i>

<i>nobre</i> , noble, <i>nobilissimo</i>	<i>sagrado</i> , sacred, <i>sacratissimo</i>
<i>prospero</i> , prosperous, <i>prosper-rimo</i>	<i>salubre</i> , salutary, <i>saluberrimo</i>
<i>rico</i> , rich, <i>riquissimo</i>	<i>simples</i> , simple, <i>simplicissimo</i>
<i>sabio</i> , wise, <i>sapientissimo</i>	<i>valente</i> , brave, <i>valentissimo</i> .

31.

Irregular Comparisons.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>bom</i> , good,	<i>melhor</i> , better,	<i>optimo</i> , the best
<i>máo</i> , bad,	<i>peior</i> , worse,	<i>pessimo</i> , the worst
<i>grande</i> , great,	<i>maior</i> , greater,	<i>maximo</i> , the greatest
<i>pequeno</i> , little,	<i>menor</i> , less,	<i>minimo</i> , the least.

Obs. The Positive and Comparative can be strengthened by placing before it:

muito, very — *assaz*, enough — *demasiado*, too, too much.

32.

Declension of the Adjective.

Masculine.

	Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>o homem diligente</i>	the industrious man.	<i>os homens diligentes</i>	the industrious men.
Gen.	<i>do homem diligente</i>		<i>dos homens diligentes</i>	
Dat.	<i>ao homem diligente</i>		<i>aos homens diligentes</i>	
Acc.	<i>o homem diligente</i>		<i>os homens diligentes</i>	
Abl.	<i>do homem diligente</i>		<i>dos homens diligentes</i>	

Feminine.

	Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>a mulher gorda</i>	the corpulent woman.	<i>as mulheres gordas</i>	the corpulent women.
Gen.	<i>da mulher gorda</i>		<i>das mulheres gordas</i>	
Dat.	<i>á mulher gorda</i>		<i>às mulheres gordas</i>	
Acc.	<i>a mulher gorda</i>		<i>as mulheres gordas</i>	
Abl.	<i>da mulher gorda</i>		<i>das mulheres gordas</i>	

33.

Examples.

A Asia he mais grande que a Europa. A Africa he menos povoado¹ que a Europa. A rosa he mais bella que a viola. A viola² he menos bella que a rosa. Pedro he mais feliz do que João. O filho não he tão liberal como seu pai. A historia he tão util como agradavel. O dia he mais agradável que a noite³. O seu amante he mais bello, mais moço⁴ e mais rico que ella. Eu acho o agora menos lindo⁵ do que quando o comprei⁶. O meu livro he tão barato⁷ como o vosso. Elle he muito mais grande. Ella he pouco mais grande. Caesar he muito mais estimado⁸ que Pompeo. Pompeo foi muito menos feliz que Caesar. Elle he o mais douto⁹ dos homens. Elle he o menos douto dos homens. Ella he a mais bella das mulheres. Ella he muito amavel. Estas cadeiras¹⁰ são feitas¹¹ de optima madeira¹². Esta mulher he boa, o marido he melhor e o filho he o optimo. Elle he o felicissimo dos mortaes. O clima he saluberrimo. He homem valentissimo. O filho he rico, o pai he riquissimo. O neto¹³ he máo, o primo¹⁴ he ainda peor e o tio he o pessimo. Na margem do rio ha optimos pastos¹⁵.

- 1 populated. 2 violet. 3 night. 4 young. 5 pretty. 6 to buy.
7 cheap. 8 esteemed. 9 learned. 10 chair. 11 made. 12 wood.
13 grandson. 14 cousin. 15 pasture.

34.

Exercises.

Mariana is more industrious¹ than her sister². Europe is not so large as America. The wife is handsomer than her husband³. This horse is very beautiful, more beautiful than yours. The most fertile fields. His cousin is very rich, his uncle is still richer, and his father is the richest. The man is very bad⁴, the woman is worse, and the son is the worst. This wine is good, but that one is better. She is much taller than her friend⁵. The tulip⁶ is not so beautiful as the rose. The son is little, but the daughter is very little indeed (*pequenissimo*). Our house is not so large as yours. Amelia is smaller than her brother. The best ship⁷. The

- 1 diligente. 2 irmãa. 3 marido. 4 máo. 5 amiga. 6 tulipa.
7 navio.

worst man. The bravest knight. The simplest⁸ man in the world⁹. This¹⁰ man is very wise, and that¹¹ one is the wisest of all. The climate of Siberia is very cold. The summer¹² is in that country hotter and the winter¹³ more rigid¹⁴. A great part¹⁵ and the greater part. The turf¹⁶ is very green¹⁷, but the trees¹⁸ are still greener. I do not write so well as he. This man speaks¹⁹ as well as Cicero²⁰. The English²¹ horses are better than the French. Arabia has the best horses. It is commendable²² to recommend virtue²³, but it is better to practise²⁴ it.

8 simples. 9 no mundo. 10 este. 11 aquella. 12 verão. 13 inverno. 14 rigoroso. 15 parte. 16 relva. 17 verde. 18 arvore. 19 fallar. 20 um Cicero. 21 inglez. 22 louvavel. 23 virtude. 24 praticar.

35.

The Numbers (Vos Numeral).

1. The Cardinal Numbers (Numerales cardinaes).

<i>um</i> , fem. <i>uma</i>	1	<i>vinte e um</i>	21
<i>dois</i> , <i>dous</i> , fem. <i>duas</i>	2	<i>vinte e dois</i>	22
<i>tres</i>	3	<i>vinte e tres</i>	23
<i>quatro</i>	4	<i>vinle e quatro</i>	24
<i>cinco</i>	5	<i>vinte e cinco</i>	25
<i>seis</i>	6	<i>vinte e seis</i>	26
<i>sete</i>	7	<i>vinte e sete</i>	27
<i>oito</i>	8	<i>vinte e oito</i>	28
<i>nove</i>	9	<i>vinte e nove</i>	29
<i>dez</i>	10	<i>trinta</i>	30
<i>onze</i>	11	<i>trinta e um</i>	31
<i>doze</i>	12	<i>quarenta</i>	40
<i>treze</i>	13	<i>quarenta e um</i>	41
<i>quatorze</i>	14	<i>cincoenta</i>	50
<i>quinze</i>	15	<i>sessenta</i>	60
<i>dezeseis</i>	16	<i>setenta</i>	70
<i>dezesete</i>	17	<i>oitenta</i>	80
<i>dezoito</i>	18	<i>noventa</i>	90
<i>dez e nove</i>	19	<i>cem, cento</i>	100
<i>vinte</i>	20	<i>cento e um</i>	101

<i>duzentos, fem. -as</i>	200	<i>novecentos</i>	900
<i>duzentos e um</i>	201	<i>mil</i>	1,000
<i>trezentos, -as</i>	300	<i>mil e cento</i>	1,100
<i>quatrocentos, -as</i>	400	<i>mil e duzentos</i>	1,200
<i>quinhentos</i>	500	<i>dois mil</i>	2,000
<i>seiscentos</i>	600	<i>cem mil</i>	100,000
<i>setecentos</i>	700	<i>milhão</i>	a million
<i>oitocentos</i>	800	<i>bilhão</i>	a billion.

Obs. Before a Noun „*cem*“ is used, before a number „*cento*“, as: *cem soldados*, hundred soldiers; *cento e um*, a hundred and one. The Portuguese use the Cardinal Numbers to express the date, as: *chegou a quatro de Maio*, he arrived on the fourth of May.

36.

2. The Ordinal Numbers.

<i>primeiro</i>	the 1 st	<i>decimo oitavo</i>	the 18 th
<i>segundo</i>	the 2 nd	<i>decimo nono</i>	the 19 th
<i>terceiro</i>	the 3 rd	<i>vigesimo</i>	the 20 th
<i>quarto</i>	the 4 th	<i>vigesimo-primeiro</i>	the 21 st
<i>quinto</i>	the 5 th	<i>vigesimo-segundo</i>	the 22 nd
<i>sexto</i>	the 6 th	<i>trigesimo</i>	the 30 th
<i>setimo</i>	the 7 th	<i>quadragesimo, quaren-</i>	
<i>oitavo</i>	the 8 th	<i>tesimo</i>	the 40 th
<i>nono</i>	the 9 th	<i>quinquagesimo</i>	the 50 th
<i>decimo</i>	the 10 th	<i>sexagesimo</i>	the 60 th
<i>undecimo, onzeno</i>	the 11 th	<i>septuagesimo</i>	the 70 th
<i>duodecimo</i>	the 12 th	<i>octogesimo</i>	the 80 th
<i>decimo terceiro</i>	the 13 th	<i>nonagesimo</i>	the 90 th
<i>decimo quarto</i>	the 14 th	<i>centesimo</i>	the 100 th
<i>decimo quinto</i>	the 15 th	<i>millesimo</i>	the 1,000 th
<i>decimo sexto</i>	the 16 th	<i>ultimo</i>	the last.
<i>decimo setimo</i>	the 17 th		

37.

3. Fractional Numbers.

<i>a metade, half</i>	<i>o quarto</i>	} the fourth part
<i>o terço, the third</i>	<i>a quarta parte</i>	
<i>a terça parte, the third part</i>	<i>o quinto, the fifth part</i>	

<i>a quinta parte</i> , the fifth part	<i>uma novena</i> , a ninth
<i>a sexta parte</i> , the sixth part	<i>uma nona parte</i> , a ninth part
<i>a setima parte</i> , the seventh part	<i>uma decima parte</i> , a tenth part
<i>um oitavo</i> , an eighth	<i>um e meio</i> , one and a half
<i>uma oitava</i> , an eighth part	<i>dous e meia</i> , two and a half
<i>tres oitavos</i> , three eighths	<i>tres e meia</i> , three and a half.

38.

Proportional Numbers.

<i>simples</i> , simple	<i>tres vezes</i> , thrice
<i>duplice</i> } double	<i>sextuplo</i> , sixfold
<i>duplicado</i> }	<i>septuplo</i> , sevenfold
<i>triple</i> } triple	<i>octuplo</i> , eighfold
<i>triplice</i> }	<i>nonuplo</i> , ninefold
<i>quadruplo</i> , fourfold	<i>decuplo</i> , tenfold
<i>quintuplo</i> , fivefold	<i>centuplo</i> , a hundredfold
<i>uma vez</i> , once	<i>a primeira vez</i> , the first time.
<i>duas vezes</i> , twice	

39.

Collective Numbers.

<i>um par</i> , a pair	<i>uma sessenta</i> , sixty
<i>ambos, ambas</i> , both	<i>uma centena</i> , a hundred
<i>um terno</i> , a number of 3	<i>uma vintena</i> , twenty
<i>um quaterno</i> , a number of 4	<i>um milhar</i> , a thousand
<i>uma dezena</i> , a number of 10	<i>quintal</i> , a hundred weight
<i>uma duzia</i> , a dozen	<i>uma quarta do arratel</i> , a quar-
<i>uma quinzena</i> , fifteen	ter of a pound.

todo, toda, tudo, all, every one; plur. *todos, todas*.
muito, many; *tanto*, so many. — *pouco*, few.

40.

Examples.

Elle viveo¹ noventa annos². Ella tem vinto e cinco annos de idade³. O exercito⁴ he composto⁵ de noventa mil e

1 live. 2 year. 3 age. 4 army. 5 consists of.

seiscentos homens. Dous mil cincocentos e trinta e quatro homens forão mortos⁶ neste encontro⁷. Cem homens ficarão⁸ prisioneiros⁹. Ha nesta povoação¹⁰ mil e setecentas almas¹¹. Ha mil quinhentas casas na nossa freguezia¹². A sua carta¹³ he datada¹⁴ de vinte e dous de Abril de mil oitocentos e cincoenta e sete. Nosso tio ha de chegar¹⁵ a treze do mez que vem. O comprimento¹⁶ desta rua tem o dobro do da outra. Eu fiz duas vezes a volta¹⁷ da villa a cavallo. Um terremoto¹⁸ destruiu¹⁹ a metade da cidade. Este theatro foi queimado²⁰ tres vezes. Se cultivar a sua herdade²¹, ella se elevará²² em valor ao centuplo.

6 killed. 7 battle. 8 remained. 9 prisoners. 10 population. 11 souls. 12 parish. 13 letter. 14 dated. 15 arrive. 16 length. 17 the round. 18 earthquake. 19 destroy. 20 burnt down. 21 inheritance. 22 to raise.

41.

Exercises.

The company¹ consists of one hundred men and the regiment² has six thousand men. There were collected³ two hundred men and nearly⁴ seventy women. He was the first who arrived⁵. The second was thy brother. The third man I have not seen. The French army consists of 600,000 men. Within⁶ eight days. He had one sister and two cousins⁷ with him. This house would be worth a hundred times more. Once I have told him, but twice he has forgotten it. The first time that I had the knife ground⁸. A thousand men were killed in this battle⁹. The first day of the year¹⁰. To day is the first, the second, the third, the fourth of the month¹¹. Twenty eggs¹². He arrived on the fifth of July. The nineteenth century¹³. The year has 365 days. He has three sons¹⁴ and five daughters¹⁵.

1 companhia. 2 regimento. 3 ajuntado. 4 quasi. 5 chegar. 6 dentro. 7 prima. 8 amolar. 9 batalha. 10 anno. 11 mez. 12 ovo. 13 seculo. 14 filho. 15 filha.

P r o n o u n s .

I. Personal Pronouns.

Singular.

1 st Person.		2 nd Person.		3 rd Person.	
				Masc.	Fem.
N.	<i>eu,</i> I	<i>tu,</i> thou	<i>elle,</i> he	<i>ella,</i> she	
G.	<i>de mim,</i> of me	<i>de ti,</i> of thee	<i>d'elle,</i> of him	<i>d'ella,</i> of her	
D.	<i>a mim,</i> to me	<i>a ti,</i> to thee	<i>a elle, the,</i> to him	<i>a ella,</i> to her	
Acc.	<i>me,</i> me	<i>te, a ti,</i> thee	<i>elle,</i> him	<i>ella, a ella,</i> her	
Abl.	<i>de mim</i> } from	<i>de ti</i> } from	<i>d'elle</i> } from	<i>d'ella,</i> } from	
	<i>por mim</i> } me	<i>por ti</i> } thee	<i>por elle</i> } him	<i>por ella,</i> } her.	

Plural.

N.	<i>nós,</i> we	<i>vós,</i> you	<i>elles,</i> they	<i>ellas,</i> they
G.	<i>de nos,</i> of us	<i>de vos,</i> of you	<i>d'elles,</i> of them	<i>d'ellas,</i> of them
D.	<i>a nos,</i> to us	<i>a vós,</i> to you	<i>a elles, thes,</i> to them	<i>a ellas,</i> to them
Acc.	<i>nos, a nos,</i> us	<i>a vos, vos,</i> you	<i>elles, a elles,</i> them	<i>ellas,</i> them
Abl.	<i>de nos</i> } from	<i>de vós,</i> from you	<i>d'elles,</i> from them	<i>d'ellas,</i> from them.
	<i>por nos</i> } us			

Obs. If the Pronouns *mim, ti, si, nós, vós*, are accompanied by the Preposition *com*, they are contracted thus:

<i>com mim</i>	into	<i>commigo,</i>	with me
<i>com ti</i>	-	<i>contigo,</i>	with thee
<i>com si</i>	-	<i>comsigo,</i>	with him
<i>com nós</i>	-	<i>comnosco,</i>	with us
<i>com vos</i>	-	<i>comvosco,</i>	with you.

Me is generally translated by *me*, as:

 speak to me, *fallai-me* — he told me, *elle disse-me*
 tell me, *dizei-me* — write me, *escrevei-me*.

The reflective Pronoun „*si*“.

Nom.	<i>si,</i>	one's self
Gen.	<i>de si,</i>	of one's self
Dat.	<i>a si,</i>	to one's self
Acc.	<i>si, a si,</i>	one's self
Abl.	<i>de si, por si,</i>	from one's self.

It is generally united to the Pronoun: *mesmo* or *mesma*, as: *de si mesmo*, of one's self:

o homem não ama senão a si mesmo, the man loves only himself.

The Portuguese also join *mesmo*, to the personal Pronouns, as:

<i>eu mesmo</i> , I myself	<i>nós mesmos</i> , we ourselves
<i>tu mesmo</i> , thou thyself	<i>vós mesmos</i> , you yourselves
<i>elle mesmo</i> , he himself	<i>elles mesmos</i> , } they themselves
<i>ella mesma</i> , she herself	<i>ellas mesmas</i> , }
<i>o homem mesmo</i> , the man himself.	<i>a virtude mesma</i> , virtue itself.

43.

2. Conjunctive Pronouns.

The following are always used in connexion with Verbs:

<i>me</i> , me	— <i>nos</i> , us
<i>te</i> , thee	— <i>vos</i> , you
<i>se</i> , it	— <i>thes</i> , them
<i>lhe</i> , him, her.	

<i>isto me agrada</i>	— it pleases me
<i>he-me necessario</i>	— I want it (have it necessary)
<i>deos te ve</i>	— God sees thee
<i>ella se louva</i>	— she praises herself
<i>eu lhe direi</i>	— I shall tell him or her
<i>eu lhes prometti</i>	— I have promised them.

44.

3. Mixed Pronouns

are composed of personal and conjunctive Pronouns, by changing the letter *e* of the conjunctive Pronoun into *o* and *a*, as:

instead of <i>me</i>	<i>o</i>	— say: <i>mo</i>
- - <i>me</i>	<i>a</i>	— - <i>ma</i>
- - <i>lhe</i>	<i>o</i>	— - <i>lho</i>
- - <i>lhe</i>	<i>a</i>	— - <i>lha</i>

instead of *me os* — say: *mos*

- - *me as* — - *mas*

- - *lhe os* — - *lhos*

- - *lhe as* — - *lhas*

- - *te o* — - *to*

- - *te a* — - *ta*

- - *te os* — - *tos*

- - *te as* — - *tas*.

dai-mo, give me (*livro*, the book)

dai-mo, give me (*cão*, the dog)

dai-ma, give me (*penna*, the pen).

entrego-to, I give it thee (*livro*)

darei-ta, I shall give it thee (*casa*)

entrego-tos, I give them to thee (*chapéos*, pl.)

darei-tas, I shall give them to thee (*peras*, pl.).

se o, changes into *sêlo*

se a, - - *sela*

se os, - - *selos*

se as, - - *selas*

nos o, - - *nolo*

nos a, - - *nola*

nos os, changes into *noslos*

nos as, - - *noslas*

vos o, - - *volo*

vos a, - - *vola*

vos os, - - *volos*

vos as, - - *volas*.

Examples.

para dar-lho,

dai-mo,

eu to darei,

entrego-to,

dize-lho,

entrega-lhos,

elle nolo disse,

eu volos mandarei,

for the purpose of giving it to him

give it me

I shall give it to thee

I hand it over to thee

they told it him or her

give them (she) to him

he told it us

I shall send them to you.

4. Possessive Pronouns.

Masculine.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>meu, mine</i>	<i>meus</i>
<i>teu, thine</i>	<i>teus</i>
<i>seu, his</i>	<i>seus</i>
<i>nosso, ours</i>	<i>nossos</i>
<i>vosso, yours</i>	<i>vossos.</i>

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>minha, mine</i>	<i>minhas</i>
<i>tua, thine</i>	<i>tuas</i>
<i>sua, hers</i>	<i>suas</i>
<i>nossa, ours</i>	<i>nossas</i>
<i>vossa, yours</i>	<i>vossas.</i>

The Pronouns are declined with the definite article, as:

Masculine.

Singular.	Plural.
my book.	my books.
N. <i>o meu livro</i>	<i>os meus livros</i>
G. <i>do meu livro</i>	<i>dos meus livros</i>
D. <i>ao meu livro</i>	<i>aos meus livros</i>
Acc. <i>meu livro</i>	<i>meus livros</i>
Abl. <i>do (pelo) meu livro.</i>	<i>dos (pelos) meus livros.</i>

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
my house.	my houses.
N. <i>a minha casa</i>	<i>as minhas casas</i>
G. <i>da minha casa</i>	<i>das minhas casas</i>
D. <i>à minha casa</i>	<i>às minhas casas</i>
Acc. <i>minha casa</i>	<i>minhas casas</i>
Abl. <i>da (pela) minha casa.</i>	<i>das (pelas) minhas casas.</i>

Examples.

The Portuguese say:

the father loves: *a seu filho*, his son

the mother loves: *a seu filho*, her son

the father loves his daughter: *o pai ama á sua filha*

the mother loves her daughter: *a mai ama á sua filha*

it is mine: *he meu*

it is thine: *he teu.*

5. Demonstrative Pronouns.

Este, denotes a person or thing in our immediate neighbourhood.

Esse, denotes a person or thing a little more distant from us.
Aquelle, one still farther distant.

Singular.

	Masculine.		Feminine.		Neuter.
N.	<i>este</i> , this		<i>esta</i>		<i>isto</i>
G.	<i>d'este</i> , of this		<i>d'esta</i>		<i>d'isto</i>
D.	<i>a este</i> , to this		<i>a esta</i>		<i>a isto</i>
Acc.	<i>este</i> , this		<i>esta</i>		<i>isto</i>
Abl.	<i>d'este</i> , from this.		<i>d'esta.</i>		<i>d'isto.</i>

Plural.

N.	<i>estes</i> , these		<i>estas</i>		
G.	<i>d'estes</i> , of these		<i>d'estas</i>		
D.	<i>a estes</i> , to these		<i>a estas</i>		wanting.
Acc.	<i>estes</i> , these		<i>estas</i>		
Abl.	<i>d'estes</i> , from these.		<i>d'estas.</i>		

Singular.

N.	<i>esse</i> , this one		<i>essa</i>		<i>isso</i>
G.	<i>d'esse</i> , of this one		<i>d'essa</i>		<i>d'isso</i>
D.	<i>a esse</i> , to this one		<i>a essa</i>		<i>a isso</i>
Acc.	<i>esse</i> , this one		<i>essa</i>		<i>isso</i>
Abl.	<i>d'esse</i> , from this one.		<i>d'essa.</i>		<i>d'isso.</i>

Plural.

N.	<i>esses</i> , these		<i>essas</i>		
G.	<i>d'esses</i> , of these		<i>d'essas</i>		
D.	<i>a esses</i> , to these		<i>a essas</i>		wanting.
Acc.	<i>esses</i> , these		<i>essas</i>		
Abl.	<i>d'esses</i> , from these.		<i>d'essas.</i>		

Singular.

N.	<i>aquelle</i> , that		<i>aquella</i>		<i>aquillo</i>
G.	<i>d'aquelle</i> , of that		<i>d'aquella</i>		<i>d'aquillo</i>
D.	<i>áquelle</i> , to that		<i>áquella</i>		<i>áquillo</i>
Acc.	<i>aquelle</i> , that		<i>aquella</i>		<i>aquillo</i>
Abl.	<i>d'aquelle</i> , from that.		<i>d'aquella.</i>		<i>d'aquillo.</i>

Singular.

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
N.	<i>aquelles</i> , those	<i>aquellas</i>	
G.	<i>d'aquelles</i> , of those	<i>d'aquellas</i>	
D.	<i>áquelles</i> , to those	<i>áquellas</i>	wanting.
Acc.	<i>aquelles</i> , those	<i>aquellas</i>	
Abl.	<i>d'aquelles</i> , from those.	<i>d'aquellas</i> .	

47.

6. Relative Pronouns.

a) *Qual*, which, declined with the article *o* and *a*: *o qual*, *a qual*; plural: *os quaes*, *as quaes*.

b) *Que*, which, is used of persons and things, as:

o livro que, the book which
a arvore que, the tree which
os livros que, the books which
o mestre que ensina, the teacher who instructs
a mulher que tenho, the woman whom I have
o homem que eu amo, the man whom I love.

It is declined:

N. *que*, who, which, what
 G. *de que*, of whom
 D. *á que*, to whom
 Acc. *que*, whom
 Abl. *de que*, from whom.

c) *Quem*, is only used of persons.

Singular and Plural.

N. *quem*, who
 G. *de quem*, of whom
 D. *á quem*, to whom
 Acc. *quem*, whom
 Abl. *de quem*, from whom.

d) *Cujo, cuja*, whose.

Singular.

	Masculine.		Feminine.
N.	—		—
G.	<i>de cujo</i> , of whose		<i>de cuja</i>
D.	<i>a cujo</i> , to whose		<i>a cuja</i>
Acc.	<i>cujo</i> , whose		<i>cuja</i>
Abl.	<i>de cujo</i> , whose.		<i>de cuja</i> .

Examples.

<i>a pessoa cuja reputação vós admirais.</i>	The person whose reputation you admire.
<i>o ceo cujo soccorro nunca falta.</i>	The heaven whose assistance never fails.
<i>a mulher cuja bella cara.</i>	The woman whose beautiful face.
<i>cuja belleza.</i>	Whose beauties.
<i>a cujo pai.</i>	To whose father.

48.

7. Interrogative Pronouns.

Quem, qual, que, who, which, what?

Singular and Plural.

	Masc. and Fem.		Masc. and Fem.
N.	<i>quem</i> , who?	<i>que</i>	} what? which?
G.	<i>de quem</i> , of whom?	<i>de que</i>	
D.	<i>á quem</i> , to whom?	<i>á que</i>	
Acc.	<i>quem</i> , whom?	<i>que</i>	
Abl.	<i>de quem</i> , whom?	<i>de que</i>	

Singular.

Plural.

Masculine and Feminine.

N.	<i>qual</i> , which?	<i>quaes</i>	} which?
G.	<i>de qual</i> , of which?	<i>de quaes</i>	
D.	<i>á qual</i> , to which?	<i>á quaes</i>	
Acc.	<i>qual</i> , which?	<i>quaes</i>	
Abl.	<i>de qual</i> , from which?	<i>de quaes</i>	

Examples.

<i>Quem he?</i>	Who is it?
<i>Quem vos disse isso?</i>	Who told that to you?
<i>Que quereis?</i>	What do you want?
<i>Com que se sustenta?</i>	What does he live upon?
<i>Que estais fazendo?</i>	What are you doing?
<i>De que se faz isto?</i>	What is this made of?
<i>Que livro he este?</i>	What book is this?
<i>Que negocios tendes?</i>	What business have you?
<i>Que casa he?</i>	What sort of a house is it?
<i>De qual fallais vós?</i>	Of whom do you speak?
<i>Qual delles?</i>	Which of them?
<i>Quem or qual dos dous?</i>	Which of the two?

49.

8. Indefinite Pronouns.

<i>um, una, a, one</i>	<i>todos, todas, all</i>
<i>uns, umas, some</i>	<i>tudo, everything</i>
<i>algun, alguma, somebody</i>	<i>tal</i> } <i>such</i>
<i>alguns, algumas, some</i>	<i>tales</i> }
<i>nenhum, nenhuma, no one</i>	<i>qualquer</i> } <i>who ever</i>
<i> nenhuns, nenhuma, none</i>	<i>quaesquer</i> } <i>some one</i>
<i>cada, each</i>	<i>quemquer, any one</i>
<i>cada um, cada uma, everyone</i>	<i>alguem, some one</i>
<i>outro, outra, other</i>	<i>ninguem, no one</i>
<i>outros, outras, others</i>	<i>outrem, another, some one else</i>
<i>se, one, some one</i>	<i>muitos, muitas, many.</i>
<i>todo, toda, all, everyone</i>	

certo, certa, a certain one

um e outro } *the one and the other*
uma e outra }

um ou outro } *the one or the other*
uns ou outros }
uma ou outra }
umas ou outras }

nenhum nem outro } *neither the one nor the other.*
 nenhuns nem outros }
nenhuma nem outra }
nenhumas nem outras }

Examples.

Eu sou pobre¹ e tu es rico. Eu amo² e tu amas também, elle ama, elles amão. Ella nunca³ traz⁴ dinheiro consigo. Isto me agrada⁵. Ella se louva⁶. Eu lhe direi⁷. Cortailhe⁸ as azas⁹. Comprei o cavallo e montei-o¹⁰. Louvavel¹¹ he aconselhar¹² a virtude, mas melhor he pratica-la¹³. Assenta no que lhe digo. A sua perda¹⁴. Este vento¹⁵ he favoravel¹⁶. Louva-se lhe a generosidade¹⁷. Esta flor¹⁸ não he do meu jardim, he do teu. O que lhe digo he verdade. O ceo cujo soccorro nunca falta. Carlos foi grande, Frederico ambicioso, este valente¹⁹, aquelle poderoso²⁰. Aquelles que desprezão²¹ a sciencia²² não conhecem²³ o valor d'ella. A providencia não abençoa²⁴ o trabalho²⁵ d'aquelles que desprezão os seus melhores amigos. Aquelles taes que não amão a virtude, não a conhecem. O homem que eu amo. O meu livro está na mesa. De todas as obras de engenho, nenhuma ha que não tenha o seu defeito²⁶. A pessoa cuja reputação²⁷ vós admirais²⁸. Um tal velhaco²⁹ deve³⁰ ser castigado³¹. Aprendem-se³² com mais facilidade³³ as cousas que se comprehendem, do que as que se não comprehendem.

- 1 poor. 2 love. 3 never. 4 *trazer*, to carry. 5 *agradar*, to please. 6 praise. 7 *dizer*, to say. 8 to cut, to trim. 9 the wing. 10 to mount. 11 praiseworthy. 12 to advise. 13 to practice. 14 the loss. 15 the wind. 16 favorable. 17 generosity. 18 flower. 19 valiant. 20 powerful. 21 to despise. 22 sciences. 23 to know. 24 to bless. 25 labour. 26 imperfection, fault. 27 reputation. 28 to admire. 29 scoundrel. 30 ought. 31 to punish. 32 *aprender*, to learn. 33 facility.

Esta batalha¹ decidirá² a sorte³ da campanha⁴. Este homem he sabio⁵, aquelle he valente. Esta arvore he nova⁶, essa velha, aquella foi desarraigada⁷. Este cavallo he arabe, est'outro he andaluz, aquell'outro he inglez. O culto⁸ dos idolos⁹, o qual he tão antigo como absurdo. As molestias¹⁰ contra as quaes a medicina he impotente. Qual he o caracter distinctivo dos templos gothicos? O estado cujo governo, cujos habitantes, cuja religião, cujas instituições nos parecem¹¹

- 1 battle. 2 to decide. 3 the issue. 4 the campaign. 5 wise. 6 young, new. 7 uprooted. 8 worshipping. 9 idols. 10 disease. 11 appear.

preferiveis¹². O marido, cuja mulher, cujas filhas são virtuosas, deve reputar-se feliz. O amigo de cuja casa venho. Quem descobriu a America? Quem fôrão os primeiros habitantes da Grecia? Que homem he esse que vejo na estrada. Nenhum homem he izento¹³ de paixões¹⁴. Elle em generosidade não cede a ninguem. Um morreo na India, o outro em França. Não faz a outrem o que não quizeras te fizessem a ti. Em taes circumstancias. A conclusão foi tal qual eu a esperava. Elle fallou¹⁵ contra mim. Quaes são os requisitos de um bom pintor?

12 excellent. 13 exempt. 14 passion. 15 *fallar*, to speak.

52.

Exercises.

I have a dress¹. He has stockings². She has shoes³. We have money⁴. You have houses. They have chairs⁵. He received the money from thee. This horse is handsomer than that one. This is white⁶ and that is blue⁷. The wife of my uncle. The house of my sister. The woman whose husband was killed⁸. The man whose wife is so similar⁹ to your sister. What are the requisites¹⁰ to be a great minister¹¹? Who has told you this? Of whom did you learn this news? What animals are there on this island¹²? The man who wishes to be esteemed¹³ must esteem himself. All men must¹⁴ die¹⁵. Every man and every woman received a present¹⁶.

1 vestido. 2 meia. 3 sapato. 4 dinheiro. 5 cadeira. 6 branco. 7 azul. 8 morto, matado. 9 igualar. 10 requisito. 11 ministro. 12 ilha. 13 estimar, respeitar. 14 dever. 15 morrer. 16 dom, dativa.

53.

Exercises.

I see nobody. Nobody answers me. The one lives in Holland¹ and the other in Germany². The one is an honest man³ and the other is a scoundrel⁴. Neither⁵ the one nor⁵ the other. This man is a Spaniard⁶, the other an Englishman⁷, and that one a German⁸. Everyone of these

1 Hollanda. 2 Allemanha. 3 homem de bem. 4 velhaco. 5 *neither* — *nor*, nem — nem. 6 Hespanhol. 7 Inglez. 8 Allemão. , ,

Indians. This is good⁹ and that is bad¹⁰. This man loves only himself¹¹. Many authors maintain¹². In certain seasons¹³ and in certain times¹⁴. A certain man said. A certain person. Such a man. The terror¹⁵ was such that everyone fled¹⁶. Any one of the conspirators¹⁷.

9 bom. 10 máo. 11 amar a si-mesmo, *to love one's self*. 12 afirmar. 13 estação. 14 tempo. 15 terror. 16 fugir. 17 conjurado.

P A R T II.

Collection of Words.

1. The Universe.

<i>Deos</i> , God	<i>o arco iris</i> , the rainbow
<i>o creador</i> , the creator	<i>o trovão</i> , the thunder
<i>o mundo</i> , the world	<i>o calor</i> , the heat
<i>o firmamento</i> , the sky	<i>um relampago</i> , a lightning
<i>um astro</i> , a star	<i>o fogo</i> , the fire
<i>o sol</i> , the sun	<i>o frio</i> , the cold
<i>um raio de sol</i> , a sunbeam	<i>a geada</i> , the frost
<i>a lua</i> , the moon	<i>o gelo</i> , the ice
<i>o luar</i> , the moonlight	<i>a luz</i> , the light
<i>uma nuvem</i> , a cloud	<i>a neve</i> , the snow
<i>uma estrela</i> , a star	<i>o obscuridade</i> , the darkness
<i>o céu, os céos</i> , the heaven	<i>uma trovoada</i> , a storm
<i>o nascer do sol</i> , sunrise	<i>a chuva</i> , the rain
<i>o pôr do sol</i> , sunset	<i>o tempo</i> , the weather
<i>um cometa</i> , a comet	<i>o vento</i> , the wind.

2. The Seasons.

<i>Primavera</i> , spring	<i>Fevereiro</i> , February
<i>estio, verão</i> , summer	<i>Março</i> , March
<i>outono</i> , autumn	<i>Abril</i> , April
<i>inverno</i> , winter	<i>Maiio</i> , May
<i>Janeiro</i> , January	<i>Junho</i> , June

<i>Julho</i> , July	<i>hora e meia</i> , an hour and a half
<i>Agosto</i> , August	<i>um quarto d' hora</i> , a quarter of an hour
<i>Septembro</i> , September	<i>um minuto</i> , a minute
<i>Outubro</i> , October	<i>um segundo</i> , a second
<i>Novembro</i> , November	<i>o despontar do dia</i> , the day-break
<i>Dezembro</i> , December	<i>a madrugada</i> , the morning
<i>Segunda feira</i> , Monday	<i>a manhã</i> , the forenoon
<i>Terça feira</i> , Tuesday	<i>meio-dia</i> , noon
<i>Quarta feira</i> , Wednesday	<i>a tarde</i> , the afternoon
<i>Quinta feira</i> , Thursday	<i>o pôr do sol</i> , sunset
<i>Sexta feira</i> , Friday	<i>a entrada</i> , the evening
<i>Sabbado</i> , Saturday	<i>a noite</i> , the night
<i>Domingo</i> , Sunday	<i>meia noite</i> , midnight
<i>um seculo</i> , a century	<i>hoje</i> , to-day
<i>um anno</i> , a year	<i>hontem</i> , yesterday
<i>o anno passado</i> , the last year	<i>antes d'hontem</i> , the day before yesterday
<i>o anno que vem</i> , the next year	<i>á manhã</i> , to-morrow
<i>um moç</i> , a month	<i>o fim</i> , the end, close.
<i>uma semana</i> , a week	
<i>um dia</i> , a day	
<i>uma hora</i> , an hour	
<i>meia hora</i> , half an hour	

3. Water.

<i>Uma bahia</i> , a bay	<i>um regato</i> , a brook
<i>agua corrente</i> , running water	<i>um nascente</i> , a spring
<i>agua enxarcada</i> , stagnant water	<i>uma torrente</i> , a torrent
<i>agua morta</i> , standing water	<i>as ondas</i> , the billows
<i>agua doce</i> , sweet water	<i>um barco de vapor</i> , a steamer
<i>agua do mar</i> , sea water	<i>um brigue</i> , a brig
<i>um lago</i> , a pond	<i>uma fragata</i> , a frigate
<i>um rio</i> , a river	<i>um navio mercante</i> , a merchant ship
<i>um lago, uma lagoa</i> , a lake	<i>um navio de guerra</i> , a man of war
<i>um charco</i> , a pool	<i>uma ancora</i> , an anchor
<i>a maré</i> , the tide	<i>a rabadilha</i> , the stern
<i>maré alta</i> , high water	<i>a proa</i> , the head
<i>maré baixa</i> , low water	<i>um remo</i> , an oar
<i>o mar</i> , the sea	<i>a cana do leme</i> , the helm
<i>mar perigoso</i> , a rough sea	
<i>as ondas</i> , the waves	

um masto, a mast
a bandeira, the flag
a tolda, the deck

uma vêla, a sail
o velame, the sails.

4. Individuals and Relations.

Um homem, a man
uma mulher, a woman
as mulheres, women
uma mulher casada, a wife
um menino, a child
um moço, a boy
uma rapariga, a girl
um mancebo, a young man
uma moça, a young maid
um velho, an old man
uma velha, an old woman
o avô, the grandfather
a avó, the grandmother
o pai, the father
a mãe, the mother
o filho, the son
a filha, the daughter
um irmão, a brother

uma irmã, a sister
um tio, an uncle
uma tia, an aunt
um sobrinho, a nephew
uma sobrinha, a niece
um primo, a cousin
uma família, a family
os parentes, the parents
o marido, the husband
a esposa, the wife
o noivo, the bridegroom
a noiva, the bride
o sogro, the father-in-law
a sogra, the mother-in-law
o genro, the son-in-law
a nora, the daughter-in-law
um cunhado, a brother-in-law
uma cunhada, a sister-in-law.

5. The Human Body.

A pelle, the skin
a barba, the beard
a boca, the mouth
um braço, an arm
um cabelo, a hair
o coração, the heart
o pescoço, the neck
um dente, a tooth
um dedo, a finger
a espalda, the back
uma espada, a shoulder
o estomago, the stomach
a face, the face

um joelho, a knee
uma perna, a leg
uma face, a cheek
a lingua, the tongue
um beijo, a lip
uma mão, a hand
o nariz, the nose
um olho, an eye
uma orelha, an ear
um pé, a foot
o pulso, the fist
a cabeça, the head.

6. The House and Furniture.

Uma casa, a house
um palacio, a palace
uma quinta, a country house
uma livraria, a library
um quarto, a room
um quarto de dormir, a bed-room
a escada, the staircase
uma janella, a window
o tecto de estuque, the ceiling
o solho, the floor
uma porta, a door
uma fechadura, a lock
a chave, the key
uma sala baixa, a parlour
uma sala da jantar, a dining room
uma sala, a drawingroom
uma campainha, the bell
uma mobilia, furniture
uma cadeira, a chair

um castiçal, a candlestick
uma vella de sebo, a candle
uma cheminé, a chimney
uma comoda, a chest of drawers
um espelho de sala, a looking-glass
um candieiro, a lamp
uma cama, a bed
uma cortina, a curtain
uma papeteira, a writing-desk
um sofa, a sofa
uma mesa, a table
um quadro, a picture
um tapete, a carpet
as gavetas, drawers
uma toalha de mesa, a table cloth
uma colher, a spoon
uma colherinha, a tea spoon
um garfo, a fork
uma faca, a knife.

7. Trees, Shrubs etc.

Os cereaes, corn
a aveia, oats
o feno, hay
o trigo candeal, wheat
a herva, grass
a batata, potatoe
o arroz, rice
uma bétula, a birch
uma ceregeira, a cherry-tree
uma azinheira, an oak

uma figueira, a fig-tree
uma faia, a beech
uma hera, ivy
um olmo, an elm
um chopo, a poplar
um pinheiro, a pine
um abeto, a fir
um salgueiro, a willow
um til, a lime-tree.

8. Fruits and Flowers.

Um damasco, an apricot
uma cereja, a cherry
uma castanha, a chestnut

um limão, a lemon
um figo, a fig
um morango, a strawberry

uma groselha, a currant
groselha de bagos grossos, a
 gooseberry
uma noz, a nut
uma pera, a pear
uma maçã, an apple
o lírio, the lily
a margarita, the daisy

o lírio dos valles, the lily of
 the valley
o cravo, the pink
a papoula, the poppy
a primavera, the primrose
a rosa, the rose
a tulipa, the tulip
a violeta, the violet.

9. Dress.

Uma camisa, a shirt
umas ceroulas, drawers
uma camizola, an underwaist-
 coat
uns calções, breeches
um colete, a waistcoat
uma casaca, a coat
um capote, a cloak
um chapéo, a hat
uma bota, a boot
uma anagoa, a pelliccoat
um vestido, a gown
uma touca, a bonnet
um veio, a veil
um collar, a necklace

um brinco, an ear-ring
pulseiras, bracelets
uma meia, a stocking
um sapato, a shoe
uma luva, a glove
uma bolsa, a purse
um anel, a ring
pós, powder
sabão, soap
uma toalha de mãos, a towel
um pente, a comb
uma escova, a brush
uma escova de dentes, a tooth-
 brush.

10. Town and Country.

Uma cidade, a town
uma aldeia, a village
os arrabaldes, the suburbs
um candieiro de gaz, a gas
 lamp
a calçada, the pavement
uma praça, a square
uma ponte, a bridge
um passeio, a walk
um farol, a lamp

uma rua, a street
um bosquezinho, a thicket
um campo, a field
uma cavalaria, a stable
uma floresta } a forest
uma selva }
uma sebe, a hedge
um jardim, a garden
um almargeal, a meadow
um vergel, an orchard.

11. Animals.

Um cervo, a stag
um crocodillo, a crocodile
um elephante, an elephant
um coelho, a rabbit
uma lebre, a hare
um lião, a lion
um leopardo, a leopard
um lobo, a wolf
um urso, a bear
uma panthera, a panther
um rato, a rat
uma raposa, a fox
um mono, a monkey
um tigre, a tiger

um burro, an ass
uma ovelha, a sheep
um borrego, a lamb
um gato, a cat
um cão, a dog
um cavallo, a horse
um macho, a mule
uma vaca, a cow
um bezerro, a calf
um boi, an ox
um leitão, a pig
o gado, cattle
gado vacuum, herds
gado meudo, flocks.

12. Birds, Fishes and Insects.

Um pata, a duck
um gallo, a cock
uma gallinha, a hen
um ganso, a goose
um pombo, a pigeon
uma aguia, an eagle
uma calhandra, a lark
uma cegonha, a stork
um corvo, a raven
um cisne, a swan
uma andorinha, a swallow
um roussinol, a nightingale
uma enguia, an eel
uma carpa, a carp
um harenque, a herring
uma lagosta, a lobster
uma ostra, an oyster
uma sarda, a mackerel

uma perca, a perch
um salmão, a salmon
um linguado, a sole
uma truta, a trout
um rodavalho, a turbot
uma abelha, a bee
uma aranha, a spider
um sapo, a toad
uma borboleta, a butterfly
uma serpente, a serpent
um escaravelho, a beetle
uma formiga, an ant
uma rã, a frog
uma vespa, a wasp
uma mosca, a fly
um bicho, a worm
uma vibora, a viper.
uma cobra, an adder.

Easy Dialogues.

1. Eating and Drinking.

Are you hungry?	<i>Vm. tem fome?</i>
I have a good appetite.	<i>Tenho boa vontade de comer.</i>
I am very hungry.	<i>Tenho bastante fome.</i>
Eat something.	<i>Coma alguma cousa.</i>
What will you eat?	<i>Que ha de Vm. comer?</i>
What do you wish to eat?	<i>Que é o que tem vontade de comer?</i>
You do not eat.	<i>O senhor não come.</i>
I beg your pardon, I eat very heartily.	<i>Com perdaõ de Vm., eu como muito bem.</i>
I have eaten very heartily.	<i>Tenho comido bastante.</i>
I have dined with a good appetite.	<i>Jantei de boa vontade.</i>
Eat another piece.	<i>Coma ainda mais alguma cousa.</i>
I can eat no more.	<i>Naõ comerei mais nada.</i>
Are you thirsty?	<i>Tem Vm. sede?</i>
Are you not thirsty?	<i>Naõ tem Vm. sede?</i>
I am very thirsty.	<i>Tenho bastante sede.</i>
I am dying of thirst.	<i>Estou morrendo de sede.</i>
Let us drink.	<i>Toça a beber.</i>
Give me something to drink.	<i>De-me de beber.</i>
Will you drink a glass of wine?	<i>Quer Vm. beber um copo de vinho?</i>
Drink a glass of beer.	<i>Tome um copo de cerveja.</i>
Drink another glass of wine.	<i>Beba mais esse copo de vinho.</i>
Sir, I drink to your health.	<i>Bebo a sua saude.</i>
I have the honour to drink your health.	<i>Tenho a honra de beber á sua saude.</i>

2. Going and Coming.

Where are you going?	<i>Onde vai Vm.?</i>
I am going home.	<i>Vou para casa.</i>
I was going to your house.	<i>Hia á sua casa.</i>

From whence do you come?	<i>Donde vem Vm.?</i>
I come from my brother's.	<i>Venho de casa de meu irmão.</i>
I am coming from church.	<i>Venho da igreja.</i>
I have just left the school.	<i>Saio da escola.</i>
Will you go with me?	<i>Quer Vm. vir commigo?</i>
Whither do you wish to go?	<i>Onde quer Vm. hir?</i>
We will take a walk.	<i>Hiremos passeiar.</i>
We will take a walk.	<i>Hiremos fazer um passeio.</i>
With all my heart; most willingly.	<i>Quero, pois não. Com muito gosto.</i>
Which way shall we go?	<i>Per onde iremos?</i>
Any way you like.	<i>Para aquella que quizer.</i>
Let us go into the park.	<i>Vamos a tapada.</i>
Let us take your brother in our way.	<i>Vamos ter de caminho com seu irmão.</i>
As you please.	<i>Como queira.</i>
Is Mr. B. at home?	<i>O senhor B. está em casa?</i>
He is gone out.	<i>Está fóra.</i>
He is not at home.	<i>Naõ está em casa.</i>
Can you tell us where he is gone?	<i>Pode Vm. dizer-me para onde foi?</i>
I cannot tell you precisely.	<i>Naõ saberei dizer-lhe ao certo.</i>
I think he is gone to see his sister.	<i>Creio que foi ver a irmã.</i>
Do you know when he will come back?	<i>Sabe Vm. quando ha de voltar?</i>
No, he said nothing of it when he went out.	<i>Naõ: partio sem m'odizer.</i>
Then we must go without him.	<i>Entaõ ir-nos hemos sem elle.</i>

3. Questions and Answers.

Come nearer; I have something to tell you.	<i>Venha ca, tenho que lhe dizer uma cousa.</i>
I have a word to say to you.	<i>Tenho que lhe dizer duas palavras.</i>
Listen to me.	<i>Escute-me.</i>
I want to speak to you.	<i>Tenho desejo de lhe fallar.</i>
What is it you want?	<i>Que ha de novo para o seu serviço?</i>
I am speaking to you.	<i>É com Vm. que fallo.</i>
I am not speaking to you.	<i>Naõ é com Vm. que eu fallo.</i>

What do you say?
 What did you say?
 I say nothing.
 Do you hear?
 Do you hear what I say?
 Do you understand me?
 Will you be so kind as to repeat...?
 I understand you well.
 Why do you not answer me?
 Do you not speak Portuguese?
 Very little, Sir.
 I understand it a little, but I do not speak it.
 Speak louder.
 Do not speak so loud.
 Do not make so much noise.
 Hold your tongue.
 Did you not tell me that...?
 Who told you that?
 They told me so.
 Somebody has told it me.
 I have heard it.
 What do you wish to say?
 What is that good for?
 What do you call that?
 Do you know Mr. G.?
 I know him by sight.
 I know him by name.

Que diz Vm.?
Que disse Vm.?
Naõ disse nada.
Entende?
Entende Vm. o que digo?
Entende-me Vm.?
Quer Vm. repeti-lo?

Eu bem o entendo.
Por que me naõ responde?
Vm. naõ falla portuguez?
Muito pouco, senhor.
Entendo-o um pouco, porẽm naõ fallo.
Falle mais alto.
Naõ falle taõ alto.
Naõ faça tanta bulha.
Calle-se.
Naõ me disse Vm. que?
Quem lhe disse isto?
Disseraõ-me.
Disse-m'o certa pessoa.
Ouvi dizer.
Que quer Vm. dizer?
Para que é bom isto?
Como chama Vm. a isto?
Conhece Vm. o senhor G.?
Conheço-o de vista.
Conheço-o de nome.

4. The Age.

How old are you?
 How old is your brother?
 I am twelve years old.
 I am ten years and six months old.
 Next month I shall be sixteen years old.
 I was thirteen years old last week.

Que idade tem Vm.?
Que idade tem o senhor seu irmão.
Tenho doze annos.
Tenho dés annos e meio.

Hei de fazer desaseis annos no mez que vem.
Fiz treze annos a semana passada.

You do not look so old.

You look older.

I thought you were older.

I did not think you were so old.

How old may your uncle be?

He may be sixty years old.

He is about sixty years old.

He is more than fifty years old.

He is a man of fifty and upwards.

He may be sixty or thereabouts.

He is above eighty.

That is a great age.

Is he so old?

He begins to grow old.

Vm. não me parecia ter tanta idade.

Vm. parecia ter mais idade.

Cuidava que era mais velho.

Naõ cuidava que tivesse tanta idade.

Que idade tem seu tio?

Poderá ter sessenta annos.

Tem obra de sessenta annos.

Tem mais de cincoenta annos.

É um homem de cincoenta e tantos annos.

Poderá ter cousa de sessanta annos.

Tem mais de oitenta annos.

É uma idade assás adiantada.

É tão idoso como isto?

Começa a fazer-se velho.

5. The Time.

What o'clock is it?

Pray tell me what time it is?

It is one o'clock.

It is past one.

It has struck one.

It is a quarter past one.

It is half past one.

It wants ten minutes to two.

It is not yet two o'clock.

It is only twelve o'clock.

It is almost three o'clock.

It is on the stroke of three.

It is going to strike three.

It is ten minutes past three.

The clock is going to strike.

There is the clock striking.

It is not late.

Que horas são?

Tenha a bondade de dizer-me que horas são.

É uma hora.

É uma hora passada.

É uma hora já dada.

É uma hora e um quarto.

É hora e meia.

São duas horas menos dés minutos.

Ainda não deraõ duas horas.

Naõ é mais que meiodia.

São perto de tres horas.

São tres horas em ponto.

Está a dar tres horas.

São tres horas e dés minutos.

O relógio está para dar horas.

O relógio está dando horas.

Naõ é tarde.

It is later than I thought.	<i>É mais tarde do que eu cuidava.</i>
I did not think it was so late.	<i>Naõ cuidava que fosse tão tarde.</i>

6. The Weather.

What kind of weather is it?	<i>Que especie de tempo faz?</i>
It is bad weather.	<i>Faz máo tempo.</i>
It is cloudy.	<i>Faz um tempo escuro.</i>
It is dreadful weather.	<i>Faz um tempo horrivel.</i>
It is fine weather.	<i>Faz bom tempo.</i>
We are going to have a fine day.	<i>Havemos de ter um optimo dia.</i>
It is dewy.	<i>Ha muito orvalho.</i>
It is foggy.	<i>Faz nevoa.</i>
It is rainy weather.	<i>Faz um tempo chuvoso.</i>
It threatens to rain.	<i>O tempo está embrulhado.</i>
The sky becomes very cloudy.	<i>O céu se esconde.</i>
The sky is getting very dark.	<i>O céu se escurece.</i>
The sun is coming out.	<i>O sol começa a apparecer.</i>
The weather is clearing up again.	<i>O tempo principia a concertar-se.</i>
It is very warm.	<i>Faz bastante calma.</i>
It is sultry.	<i>Faz uma calma que abafa.</i>
It is very mild.	<i>Faz um tempo bem brando.</i>
It is cold.	<i>Faz frio.</i>
It is excessively cold.	<i>Faz um frio terrivel.</i>
It is raw weather.	<i>Faz um tempo frio e juntamente humido.</i>
It rains.	<i>Chove.</i>
It has been raining.	<i>Choveo.</i>
It is going to rain.	<i>Está para chover.</i>
I feel some drops of rain.	<i>Sinto alguns choviscos.</i>
There are some drops of rain falling.	<i>Caem algumas gotas d'agua.</i>
It hails.	<i>Cae pedra.</i>
It snows; it is snowing.	<i>Neva. Está chovendo neve.</i>
It has been snowing.	<i>Cahio bastante neve.</i>
It snows in large flakes.	<i>Cahe neve em frocos.</i>
It freezes.	<i>Gêla.</i>
It has frozen.	<i>Cahio geada.</i>

It begins to thaw.
 It thaws.
 It is very windy.
 The wind is very high.
 There is no air stirring.
 It lightens.
 It has lightened all night.
 It thunders.
 The thunder roars.
 The thunderbolt has fallen.
 It is stormy weather.
 We shall have a thunder-
 storm.
 The sky begins to clear up.
 The weather is very unsettled.
 It is very muddy.
 It is very dusty.
 It is very slippery.
 It is bad walking.
 It is day-light.
 It is dark.
 It is night.
 It is moon-light.
 Do you think it will be fine
 weather?
 I do not think that it will
 rain.
 I am afraid it will rain.
 I fear so.

O tempo começa a abrandar-se.
Ha degelo.
Faz bastante vento.
Faz uma grande ventania.
Naõ ha viração.
Está fazendo relampagos.
Toda esta noite fez relampagos.
Troveja.
Esta trovejando.
Cahio um raio.
O tempo ameaça trovoadas.
Havemos de ter alguma tro-
voadas.
O céu começa a limpar-se.
O tempo está bem inconstante.
Faz bastante lama.
Ha muita poeira.
Escorrega muito.
Faz máo tempo para se sahir.
Faz dia.
Faz escuro.
Faz noite.
Faz luar.
Cuida Vm. que teremos bom
tempo?
Creio que não ha de chover.
Tenho medo que chova.
Eu assim o creio.

7. Salutation.

Good morning, Sir.
 I wish you good morning.
 How do you do?
 How are you?
 Do you continue in good
 health?
 Pretty good; and how are you?
 Are you well?
 Very well, and you?
 I am perfectly well.

Bons dias senhor.
Tenha Vm. bons dias.
Como está Vm.?
Está sempre de saúde?
Muito bem, e Vm.?
Vm. está bem disposto?
Muito bem, e Vm.?
Acho-me as mil maravilhas.

And how is it with you?
 As usual.
 Pretty well, thank God.
 I am very happy to see you
 well.

E Vm. como vai de saúde?
Como do costume.
Assas bem, graças a Deus.
Estou encantado de o ver em
perfeita saúde.

8. The Visit.

There is a knock.
 Somebody knocks.
 Go and see who it is.
 Go and open the door.
 It is Mrs. B.
 I wish you good morning.
 I am happy to see you.
 I have not seen you this age.

It is a novelty to see you.
 Pray, sit down.
 Sit down if you please.
 Take a seat.

Give a chair to the lady.
 Will you stay and take some
 dinner with us?
 I cannot stay.
 I only came in to see how
 you are.
 I must go.
 You are in a great hurry.
 Why are you in such a hurry?
 I have a great many things
 to do.

Surely you can stay a little
 longer.

I will stay longer another
 time.

I thank you for your visit.

I hope to see you soon again.

Batem a porta.
Alguem está batendo a porta.
Vai ver quem é.
Vai abrir a porta.
É a senhora B.
Tenha Vm. muito bons dias.
Estou encantado de a ver.
Ha um seculo que não a hei
visto.

É milagre vê-la.
Queira assentar-se.
Tenha a bondade de assentar-se.
Queira ter o incommodo de
assentar-se.

Dê uma cadeira á senhora.
Quer Vm. ficar para jantar
connosco.

Naõ posso demorar-me.
Entrei sómente para saber da
sua saúde.

Naõ me posso demorar mais.

Vm. tem muita pressa.

Que pressa é esta?

Tenho muito que fazer.

Vm. bem pode demorar-se mais
una instante.

Em outra vez ficarei mais
tempo.

Receba os meus agradecimentos
pela visita.

Espero de o ver bem cedo.

9. Breakfast.

Have you breakfasted?	<i>Vm. já almoçou?</i>
Not yet.	<i>Ainda não.</i>
You have come just in time.	<i>Chega em boa occasião.</i>
You will breakfast with us.	<i>Almoçará connosco.</i>
Breakfast is ready.	<i>O almoço está prompto.</i>
Do you drink tea or coffee?	<i>Toma Vm. chá, ou café?</i>
Would you prefer chocolate?	<i>Gosta talvez mais de chocolate?</i>
I prefer coffee.	<i>Prefiro o café.</i>
What can I offer you?	<i>Que lhe poderei offerecer?</i>
Here are rolls and toast.	<i>Ahi tem pão e fatias.</i>
What do you like best?	<i>De qual gosta mais?</i>
I shall take a roll.	<i>Comerei um destes pãezinhos.</i>
How do you like the coffee?	<i>Como acha Vm. o café?</i>
Is the coffee strong enough?	<i>Acha Vm. o café com bastante força?</i>
It is excellent.	<i>Acho-o excellente.</i>
Is there enough sugar in it?	<i>Tem assucar sufficiente?</i>
If there is not, do not make any ceremony.	<i>Se não tem o que é mister, não faça ceremonias.</i>
Act as if you were at home.	<i>Faça como se estivesse em sua casa.</i>

10. Before Dinner.

At what time do we dine to-day?	<i>A que horas jantamos hoje?</i>
We shall dine at four o'clock.	<i>Devemos jantar ás quatro.</i>
We shall not dine before five o'clock.	<i>Nem antes das cinco o fare- mos.</i>
Shall we have anybody to din- ner to-day?	<i>Teremos hoje alguém de fóra?</i>
Do you expect company?	<i>Espera Vm. gente?</i>
I expect Mr. B.	<i>Espero pelo senhor B.</i>
Mr. D. has promised to come if the weather permits.	<i>O senhor por D. prometteo de vir, se o tempo permitisse.</i>
Have you given orders for dinner?	<i>Deo Vm. já os ordens para o jantar?</i>
What have you ordered for dinner?	<i>Que encomendou Vm. para o jantar?</i>
Have you sent for fish?	<i>Mandou Vm. vir peixe?</i>

I could not get any fish.
 I fear we shall have a very
 indifferent dinner.
 We must do as we can.

*Naõ pude haver peixe.
 Quer me parecer, que havemos
 de ter um máo jantar.
 Faremos como podermos.*

11. The Dinner.

To what shall I help you?
 Will you take a little soup?
 I thank you. I will trouble
 you for a little beef.
 It looks so very nice.
 Which part do you like best?
 I hope you like this piece.

Gentlemen, you have dishes
 near you.

Help yourselves.

Take without ceremony what
 you like best.

Would you like a little of this
 roastmeat?

Will you have some fat?

Give me some of this lean,
 if you please.

How do you like the roast-
 meat?

It is excellent, delicious.

What will you take with your
 meat?

Shall I help you to some ve-
 getables?

Will you take peas or cauli-
 flower?

It is quite indifferent to me.

I shall send you a piece of
 this fowl.

No, thank you, I can eat no
 more.

You are a poor eater.

You eat nothing.

*Que quer que lhe sirva?
 Quer uma pouca de sopa?
 Obrigado, aceitarei um pouco
 de vaca.
 Tem mui boa apparencia.
 De que parte gosta mais?
 Espero que este bocado é a seu
 gosto.*

*Senhores, Vm. tem dous pratos
 diante de si.*

Sirvaõ-se.

*Sirvaõ-se sem cerimonia da-
 quillo de que mais gostarem.*

Quer um pouco deste assado?

Gosta de gordura?

*Dê-me do que naõ tem gordura,
 por quem é.*

Que tal acha o assado?

Excellent.

*Que quer Vm. comer com a
 carne?*

*Posso servir-lhe alguma horta-
 liça?*

*Quer Vm. ervilhas ou couves
 flores?*

Gosto tanto d'um, como d'outro.

Vou servir-lhe desta ave.

*Muito obrigado, tenho comido
 sufficiente.*

Vm. come mui pouco.

Vm. naõ come nada.

I beg your pardon, I do honour to your dinner.
You may take away.

*Pelo contrario como sufficiente.
Podem tirar a mesa.*

12. Tea.

Have you carried in the tea-things?

Everything is on the table.

Does the water boil?

Tea is ready.

They are waiting for you.

Here I am.

We have not cups enough.

We want two more cups and saucers.

Bring another tea-spoon and a saucer.

You have not brought in the sugar-tongs.

Do you take cream?

The tea is so strong.

I shall thank you for a little more milk.

Here are cakes and muffins.

Do you prefer some bread and butter?

I shall take a slice of bread and butter.

Pass the plate this way.

Ring the bell, if you please.

Will you kindly ring the bell?

We want some more water.

Bring it as quickly as possible.

Take the plate with you.

Is your tea sweet enough?

Trouxeste tudo quanto é mister para o chá?

Está tudo na mesa.

A agua está a ferver?

O chá está prompto.

Estamos á sua espera.

Eis-me prompto.

As chicaras não são sufficientes.

É mister mais duas.

Falta tambem uma colher e um pires.

Esqueces-te de trazer a tenaz do assucar.

Toma Vm leite?

O chá está muito forte.

Pedir-lhe hei mais um pouco de leite.

Ahi tem bolos, e bolachas.

Tal vez queira antes fatias de pão com manteiga?

Aceitarei uma fatia de pão com manteiga.

Passe para cá o prato.

Toque a campainha.

Tenha a bondade de tocar a campainha?

E nos mister mais agua.

Traze-as o mais de pressa possible.

Leva ao mesmo tempo este prato.

O seu chá tem o assucar sufficiente?

Have I put sugar enough in
your tea?

It is excellent.

I do not like it quite so sweet.

Your tea is very good.

Where do you buy it?

I buy it at . . .

Have you already done?

You will take another cup.

I shall pour you out half a
cup.

You will not refuse me.

I have already drunk three
cups, and I never drink
more.

*Naõ sei se deitei bastante as-
sucar no seu chá?*

Está muy bem temperado.

Naõ gosto delle muito doce.

O seu chá é muito bom.

Onde o compra?

Compro-o em casa de . . .

Vm. naõ quer mais chá?

*Vm. ha de tomar mais uma
chicara.*

*Vou dar-lhe uma meia chi-
cara.*

Espero qui naõ a ha de engeitar.

*Já tomei tres chicaras e nunca
tomo mais.*

SECOND COURSE.

V e r b s.

The Auxiliary Verbs.

1.

Ter and Haver, to have.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>ter</i>	or <i>haver,</i>	to have.
<i>Past.</i>	<i>ter tido</i>	- <i>ter havido,</i>	to have had.
<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>tendo</i>	- <i>havendo,</i>	having.
<i>Participles.</i>	<i>tido, tida</i>	- <i>havido, havida,</i>	had.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu tenho</i>	or <i>hei,</i>	I have
<i>tu tens</i>	- <i>has,</i>	thou hast
<i>elle or ella tem</i>	- <i>ha,</i>	he or she has
<i>nós temos</i>	- <i>havemos or hemos,</i>	we have
<i>vós tendes</i>	- <i>haveis,</i>	you have
<i>elles or ellas tem</i>	- <i>hão,</i>	they have.

Imperfect.

<i>tinha</i>	or <i>havia,</i>	I had
<i>tinhas</i>	- <i>havas,</i>	thou hadst
<i>tinha</i>	- <i>havia,</i>	he had
<i>tínhamos</i>	- <i>havíamos,</i>	we had
<i>tinheis</i>	- <i>haviéis,</i>	you had
<i>tinhão</i>	- <i>havião,</i>	they had.

Past definite.

<i>tive</i>	or <i>houve,</i>	I have had
<i>tiveste</i>	- <i>houveste,</i>	thou hast had
<i>teve</i>	- <i>houve,</i>	he has had
<i>tivemos</i>	- <i>houvemos,</i>	we have had
<i>tivestes</i>	- <i>houvestes,</i>	you have had
<i>tiverão</i>	- <i>houverão,</i>	they have had.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho tido</i>	or <i>tenho havido,</i>	} I have had.
<i>tens tido</i>	- <i>tens havido,</i>	
<i>tem tido</i>	- <i>tem havido,</i>	
<i>temos tido</i>	- <i>temos havido,</i>	
<i>tendes tido</i>	- <i>tendes havido,</i>	
<i>tem tido</i>	- <i>tem havido,</i>	

Past anterior.

<i>tivera</i>	or <i>houvera,</i>	I had had
<i>tiveras</i>	- <i>houveras,</i>	thou hadst had
<i>tivera</i>	- <i>houvera,</i>	he had had
<i>tiveramos</i>	- <i>houveramos,</i>	we had had
<i>tivereis</i>	- <i>houvereis,</i>	you had had
<i>tiverão</i>	- <i>houverão,</i>	they had had.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha tido</i>	or <i>tinha havido,</i>	I had had
<i>tinhas tido</i>	- <i>tinhas havido,</i>	thou hadst had
<i>tinha tido</i>	- <i>tinha havido,</i>	he had had
<i>tinhamos tido</i>	- <i>tinhamos havido,</i>	we had had
<i>tinheis tido</i>	- <i>tinheis havido,</i>	you had had
<i>tinhão tido</i>	- <i>tinhão havido,</i>	they had had.

Future.

<i>terei</i>	or <i>haverei,</i>	I shall have
<i>terás</i>	- <i>haverás,</i>	thou shalt have
<i>terá</i>	- <i>haverá,</i>	he shall have
<i>teremos</i>	- <i>haveremos,</i>	we shall have
<i>tereis</i>	- <i>haveréis,</i>	you shall have
<i>terão</i>	- <i>haverão,</i>	they shall have.

Compound Future anterior.

<i>hei de ter</i>	or <i>hei de haver,</i>	} I shall (must, will) have.
<i>has de ter</i>	- <i>has de haver,</i>	
<i>ha de ter</i>	- <i>ha de haver,</i>	
<i>havemos de ter</i>	- <i>havemos de haver,</i>	
<i>haveis de ter</i>	- <i>haveis de haver,</i>	
<i>hão de ter</i>	- <i>hão de haver,</i>	

Future past.

<i>terei tido</i>	or <i>terei havido,</i>	I shall have had
<i>terás tido</i>	- <i>terás havido,</i>	thou shalt have had
<i>terá tido</i>	- <i>terá havido,</i>	he shall have had
<i>teremos tido</i>	- <i>teremos havido,</i>	we shall have had
<i>tereis tido</i>	- <i>tereis havido,</i>	you shall have had
<i>terão tido</i>	- <i>terão havido,</i>	they shall have had.

Conditional.

<i>teria</i>	or <i>haveria,</i>	I should have
<i>terias</i>	- <i>haverias,</i>	thou shouldst have
<i>teria</i>	- <i>haveria,</i>	he should have
<i>teríamos</i>	- <i>haveríamos,</i>	we should have
<i>terieis</i>	- <i>haverieis,</i>	you should have
<i>terião</i>	- <i>haverião,</i>	they should have.

Conditional past.

<i>teria tido</i>	or <i>teria havido,</i>	} I should have had.
<i>terias tido</i>	- <i>terias havido,</i>	
<i>teria tido</i>	- <i>teria havido,</i>	
<i>teríamos tido,</i>	- <i>teríamos havido,</i>	
<i>terieis tido</i>	- <i>terieis havido,</i>	
<i>terião tido</i>	- <i>terião havido,</i>	

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present.*

<i>que tenha</i>	or <i>haja,</i>	that I may have
<i>tenhas</i>	- <i>hajas,</i>	that thou mayest have
<i>tenha</i>	- <i>haja,</i>	that he may have
<i>tenhamos</i>	- <i>hajamos,</i>	that we may have
<i>tenhais</i>	- <i>hajais,</i>	that you may have
<i>tenham</i>	- <i>hajão,</i>	that they may have.

Imperfect.

<i>que tivéra</i>	<i>or houvéra,</i>	that I might have
<i>tivéras</i>	<i>- houvéras,</i>	that thou mightst have
<i>tivéra</i>	<i>- houvéra,</i>	that he might have
<i>tivéramos</i>	<i>- houvéramos,</i>	that we might have
<i>tivéreis</i>	<i>- houvéreis,</i>	that you might have
<i>tivérão</i>	<i>- houvérão,</i>	that they might have.

Past definite.

<i>que tivesse</i>	<i>or houvesse,</i>	that I may have had
<i>tivesses</i>	<i>- houvesse,</i>	that thou mayest have had
<i>tivesse</i>	<i>- houvesse,</i>	that he may have had
<i>tivéssemos</i>	<i>- houvessemos,</i>	that we may have had
<i>tivésseis</i>	<i>- houvesseis,</i>	that you may have had
<i>tivéssem</i>	<i>- houvessem,</i>	that they may have had.

Past indefinite.

<i>que tenha tido</i>	<i>or tenha havido,</i>	that I may have had
<i>tenhas tido</i>	<i>- tenha havido,</i>	that thou mayest have had
<i>tenha tido</i>	<i>- tenha havido,</i>	that he may have had
<i>tenhamos tido</i>	<i>- tenhamos havido,</i>	that we may have had
<i>tenhais tido</i>	<i>- tenhamos havido,</i>	that you may have had
<i>tenhão tido</i>	<i>- tenhamos havido,</i>	that they may have had.

Pluperfect.

<i>que tivesse tido</i>	<i>or tivesse havido,</i>	that I might have had
<i>tivesses tido</i>	<i>- tivesses havido,</i>	that thou mightst have had
<i>tivesse tido</i>	<i>- tivesse havido,</i>	that he might have had
<i>tivéssemos tido</i>	<i>- tivéssemos havido,</i>	that we might have had
<i>tivésseis tido</i>	<i>- tivésseis havido,</i>	that you might have had
<i>tivéssem tido</i>	<i>- tivessem havido,</i>	that they might have had.

Simple Future.

<i>quando eu tiver</i>	<i>or eu houver,</i>	when I shall have
<i>tu tiveres</i>	<i>- tu houveres,</i>	when thou shalt have
<i>elle tiver</i>	<i>- elle houver,</i>	when he shall have
<i>nostivermos</i>	<i>- nos houvermos,</i>	when we shall have
<i>vos tiverdes</i>	<i>- vos houverdes,</i>	when you shall have
<i>elles tiverem</i>	<i>- elles houverem,</i>	when they shall have.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de ter</i>	or <i>haja de haver,</i>	that I shall have
<i>hajas de ter</i>	- <i>hajas de haver,</i>	that thou shalt have
<i>haja de ter</i>	- <i>haja de haver,</i>	that he shall have
<i>hajamos de ter</i>	- <i>hajamos de haver,</i>	that we shall have
<i>hajais de ter</i>	- <i>hajais de haver,</i>	that you shall have
<i>hajão de ter</i>	- <i>hajão de haver,</i>	that they shall have.

Future past.

(as) <i>opunt</i>	<i>eu tiver tido</i>	or <i>tiver havido,</i>	when I shall have had
	<i>tu tiveres tido</i>	- <i>tiveres havido,</i>	when thou shalt have had
	<i>elle tiver tido</i>	- <i>tiver havido,</i>	when he shall have had
	<i>nos tivermostido</i>	- <i>tivermos havido,</i>	when we shall have had
	<i>vos tiverdes tido</i>	- <i>tiverdes havido,</i>	when you shall have had
	<i>elles tiverem tido</i>	- <i>tiverem havido,</i>	when they shall have had.

Imperative.

First Person: wanting.

<i>tem tu</i>	or <i>hajas tu,</i>	have thou
<i>tenha elle</i>	- <i>haja elle (ella),</i>	let him (her) have
<i>tenhamos nós</i>	- <i>hajamos nós,</i>	let us have
<i>tende vós</i>	- <i>havei vós,</i>	have ye
<i>tenhamão elles</i>	- <i>hajão elles (ellas),</i>	let them have.

Obs. All Verbs composed of *ter*, are conjugated like it, as: *conter, deter, manter, obter, reter* etc.

2.

Examples.

Tenho pão¹. Tens carne². Elle tem vinho³. Tinhamos ameixas⁴. Eu tive morangos⁵. Elle teve uma laranja⁶. Tivemos framboezas⁷. Elles tiverão figos⁸. Hei de ter groselhas⁹. Meu irmão¹⁰ ha de ter nozes¹¹. Minhas irmãs¹² hão de ter nesperas¹³. Eu teria vacca¹⁴. Meu amigo¹⁵ teria vitella¹⁶. Tereis assado¹⁷. Elles terião presunto¹⁸. Tenha elle

1 bread. 2 meat. 3 wine. 4 plum. 5 strawberries. 6 orange. 7 rasberry. 8 fig. 9 gooseberry. 10 brother. 11 nut. 12 sister. 13 medlar. 14 beef. 15 friend. 16 veal. 17 the roastmeat. 18 ham.

pastel¹⁹. Tenhão elles ovos²⁰. Tenhamos bolo²¹. Tende vós salada²². Que eu tivesse pimenta²³. Que tu tivesses vinagre²⁴. Que elle tivesse azeite²⁵. Que nós tivéssemos mostarda²⁶. Que vós tivésseis assucar²⁷. Que elles tivessem especiarias²⁸.

19 pic. 20 egg. 21 cake. 22 salad. 23 pepper. 24 vinegar.
25 oil. 26 mustard. 27 sugar. 28 spice.

3.

Exercises.

I have beer¹. Thou hast fruit². He has apples³. We have a pear⁴. You have peaches⁵. They have cherries⁶. I had grapes⁷. Thou hadst almonds⁸. He had mulberries⁹. We had an apricot¹⁰. You had cheese¹¹. They had milk¹². I shall have hazelnuts¹³. My brother will have butter¹⁴. We shall have chesnuts¹⁵. You will have a lemon¹⁶. Our gardener¹⁷ will have celery¹⁸. I would have cake. Thou wouldst have salad. He would have onions¹⁹. Our game keeper²⁰ would have venison²¹. We would have sour cherries²². You would have raisins²³. Our cooks²⁴ would have olives²⁵. That our friends²⁶ have a rosetree²⁷. That we have a myrtle²⁸. That you have an apricot-tree²⁹. That our sisters have a bouquet³⁰. That I had cream³¹. That thou hadst salt³². That he had coffee³³. That we had tea³⁴. That she had chocolate³⁵. Have courage³⁶. He may have a book³⁷. Let us have patience³⁸. Have a watermelon³⁹. Let them have a melon⁴⁰.

1 cerveja. 2 fruta. 3 maçã. 4 pera. 5 pecego. 6 cereja. 7 uva.
8 amendoa. 9 amora. 10 albricoque (damasco). 11 queijo.
12 leite. 13 avelã. 14 manteiga. 15 castanha. 16 limão.
17 jardineiro. 18 aipo. 19 cebola. 20 caçador. 21 caça. 22
ginjas. 23 passas, passas de uva. 24 cozinheira. 25 azeitona.
26 amiga. 27 roseira. 28 murta. 29 damasqueiro. 30 ramallete.
31 nata. 32 sal. 33 café. 34 chá. 35 chocolate. 36
coragem, animo. 37 livro. 38 paciencia. 39 melancia, balancia.
40 melão.

4.

Examples.

Tenho por ventura¹ uma faca²? Tens tu um garfo³?
Tendes vós guardanapos⁴? Tem elles uma toalha⁵? Tinha

1 by accident. 2 knife. 3 fork. 4 table napkin. 5 towel.

eu um prato⁶? Tem ella um copo⁷? Temos nós copos?
 Tendes vós ouro⁸? Tem elles prata⁹? Tinha eu uma colher¹⁰?
 Tínhamos nós uma garrafa¹¹? Tinhão elles ferro¹²? Tive eu
 aço¹³? Tivestes vós chumbo¹⁴? Terei eu papel¹⁵? Terás tu
 pennas¹⁶? Vosso amigo terá o seu canivete¹⁷? Teremos nós
 livros? Tereis vós tinta¹⁸? Suas irmãs, terão uma casa¹⁹?
 Teria eu uma flor²⁰? Terieis vós um jardim²¹?

6 plate. 7 glass. 8 gold. 9 silver. 10 spoon. 11 decanter.
 12 iron. 13 steel. 14 lead. 15 paper. 16 pens. 17 penknife.
 18 ink. 19 house. 20 flower. 21 garden.

5.

Exercises.

Have I by accident a chamber¹? Hast thou a castle²?
 Has he a tree³? Have we money⁴? Are you (have you)
 thirsty⁵? Have thy friends a sword? Had I an opportu-
 nity⁶? Hadst thou a razor⁷? Had you a horse⁸? Had you
 permission⁹? Would I have a tankard¹⁰? Would she have
 a cat¹¹? Would we have a goat¹²? Would you have a cow¹³?
 Would they have an ox¹⁴? Would I have had a mule¹⁵?
 Wouldst thou have had a dog¹⁶?

1 quarto. 2 castello. 3 arvore. 4 dinheiro. 5 sede. 6 occasião.
 7 navalha. 8 cavallo. 9 licença. 10 cantaro. 11 gato (gata).
 12 cabra. 13 vacca. 14 boi. 15 burro. 16 cão.

6.

Conjugation of the Verbs „ser“ and „estar“, to be.**Infinitive Mood.**

<i>Present.</i>	<i>ser</i>	or <i>estar</i> ,	to be.
<i>Past.</i>	<i>ter sido</i>	- <i>ter estado</i> ,	to have been.
<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>sendo</i>	- <i>estando</i> ,	being.
<i>Participles.</i>	<i>sido, sida</i>	- <i>estado, estada</i> ,	been.

Indicative Mood.*Present.*

<i>eu sou</i>	or <i>estou</i> ,	I am
<i>tu es</i>	- <i>estás</i> ,	thou art
<i>elle (ella) he</i>	- <i>está</i> ,	he (she) is

<i>nós somos</i>	or <i>estamos,</i>	we are
<i>vós sois</i>	- <i>estais,</i>	you are
<i>elles (ellas) são</i>	- <i>estão,</i>	they are.

Imperfect.

<i>era</i>	or <i>estava,</i>	I was
<i>eras</i>	- <i>estavas,</i>	thou wast
<i>era</i>	- <i>estava,</i>	he was
<i>eramos</i>	- <i>estavamos,</i>	we were
<i>ereis</i>	- <i>estaveis,</i>	you were
<i>erão</i>	- <i>estavão,</i>	they were.

Past definite.

<i>fui</i>	or <i>estive,</i>	I have been
<i>foste</i>	- <i>estiveste,</i>	thou hast been
<i>foi</i>	- <i>esteve,</i>	he has been
<i>fomos</i>	- <i>estivemos,</i>	we have been
<i>fostes</i>	- <i>estivestes,</i>	you have been
<i>forão</i>	- <i>estiverão,</i>	they have been.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho sido</i>	or <i>tenho estado,</i>	I have been
<i>tens sido</i>	- <i>tens estado,</i>	thou hast been
<i>tem sido</i>	- <i>tem estado,</i>	he has been
<i>temos sido</i>	- <i>temos estado,</i>	we have been
<i>tendes sido</i>	- <i>tendes estado,</i>	you have been
<i>tem sido</i>	- <i>tem estado,</i>	they have been.

Past anterior.

<i>fora</i>	or <i>estivera,</i>	I had been
<i>foras</i>	- <i>estiveras,</i>	thou hadst been
<i>fora</i>	- <i>estivera,</i>	he had been
<i>foramos</i>	- <i>estiveramos,</i>	we had been
<i>foreis</i>	- <i>estiveréis,</i>	you had been
<i>forão</i>	- <i>estiverão,</i>	they had been.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha sido</i>	or <i>tinha estado,</i>	I had been
<i>tinhas sido</i>	- <i>tinhas estado,</i>	thou hadst been
<i>tinha sido</i>	- <i>tinha estado,</i>	he had been
<i>tínhamos sido</i>	- <i>tínhamos estado,</i>	we had been
<i>tinheis sido</i>	- <i>tinheis estado,</i>	you had been
<i>tinhão sido</i>	- <i>tinhão estado,</i>	they had been.

Future.

<i>serei</i>	or <i>estarei,</i>	I shall be
<i>serás</i>	- <i>estardás,</i>	thou shalt be
<i>será</i>	- <i>estará,</i>	he shall be
<i>seremos</i>	- <i>estaremos,</i>	we shall be
<i>sereis</i>	- <i>estareis,</i>	you shall be
<i>serão</i>	- <i>estarão,</i>	they shall be.

Future anterior.

<i>hei de ser</i>	or <i>hei de estar,</i>	I shall be
<i>has de ser</i>	- <i>has de estar,</i>	thou shalt be
<i>ha de ser</i>	- <i>ha de estar,</i>	he shall be
<i>havemos de ser</i>	- <i>havemos de estar,</i>	we shall be
<i>haveis de ser</i>	- <i>haveis de estar,</i>	you shall be
<i>hão de ser</i>	- <i>hão de estar,</i>	they shall be.

Future past.

<i>tereí sido</i>	or <i>tereí estado,</i>	I shall have been
<i>terás sido</i>	- <i>terás estado,</i>	thou shalt have been
<i>terá sido</i>	- <i>terá estado,</i>	he shall have been
<i>teremos sido</i>	- <i>teremos estado,</i>	we shall have been
<i>tereis sido</i>	- <i>tereis estado,</i>	you shall have been
<i>terão sido</i>	- <i>terão estado,</i>	they shall have been.

Conditional.

<i>seria</i>	or <i>estaria,</i>	I should be
<i>serias</i>	- <i>estarias,</i>	thou shouldst be
<i>seria</i>	- <i>estaria,</i>	he should be
<i>seríamos</i>	- <i>estariamos,</i>	we should be
<i>serieis</i>	- <i>estarieis,</i>	you should be
<i>serião</i>	- <i>estarião,</i>	they should be.

Conditional past.

<i>teria sido</i>	or <i>teria estado,</i>	I should have been
<i>terias sido</i>	- <i>terias estado,</i>	thou shouldst have been
<i>teria sido</i>	- <i>teria estado,</i>	he should have been
<i>teríamos sido</i>	- <i>teríamos estado,</i>	we should have been
<i>terieis sido</i>	- <i>terieis estado,</i>	you should have been
<i>terião sido</i>	- <i>terião estado,</i>	they should have been.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que seja</i>	<i>or esteja,</i>	that I may be
<i>sejas</i>	- <i>estejas,</i>	that thou mayest be
<i>seja</i>	- <i>esteja,</i>	that he may be
<i>sejamos</i>	- <i>estejamos,</i>	that we may be
<i>sejais</i>	- <i>estejais,</i>	that you may be
<i>sejão</i>	- <i>estejão,</i>	that they may be.

Imperfect.

<i>que fora</i>	<i>or estivera,</i>	that I might be
<i>foras</i>	- <i>estiveras,</i>	that thou mightst be
<i>fora</i>	- <i>estivera,</i>	that he might be
<i>foramos</i>	- <i>estiveramos,</i>	that we might be
<i>foreis</i>	- <i>estiveréis,</i>	that you might be
<i>forão</i>	- <i>estiverão,</i>	that they might be.

Past definite.

<i>que fosse</i>	<i>or estivesse,</i>	that I may have been
<i>fosses</i>	- <i>estivesse,</i>	that thou mayest have been
<i>fosse</i>	- <i>estivesse,</i>	that he may have been
<i>fossemos</i>	- <i>estivessemos,</i>	that we may have been
<i>fosseis</i>	- <i>estivesseis,</i>	that you may have been
<i>fossem</i>	- <i>estivessem,</i>	that they may have been.

Past indefinite.

<i>que tenha sido</i>	<i>or tenha estado,</i>	that I may have been
<i>tenhas sido</i>	- <i>tenhas estado,</i>	that thou mayest have been
<i>tenha sido</i>	- <i>tenha estado,</i>	that he may have been
<i>tenhamos sido</i>	- <i>tenhamos estado,</i>	that we may have been
<i>tenhais sido</i>	- <i>tenhais estado,</i>	that you may have been
<i>tenham sido</i>	- <i>tenham estado,</i>	that they may have been.

Pluperfect.

<i>que tivesse sido</i>	<i>or tivesse estado,</i>	that I might have been
<i>tivesse sido</i>	- <i>tivesse estado,</i>	that thou mightst have been
<i>tivesse sido</i>	- <i>tivesse estado,</i>	that he might have been
<i>tivessemos sido</i>	- <i>tivessemos estado,</i>	that we might have been
<i>tivesseis sido</i>	- <i>tivesseis estado,</i>	that you might have been
<i>tivessem sido</i>	- <i>tivessem estado,</i>	that they might have been.

Simple Future.

<i>que for</i>	<i>or estiver,</i>	that I shall be
<i>fores</i>	- <i>estiveres,</i>	that thou shalt be
<i>for</i>	- <i>estiver,</i>	that he shall be
<i>formos</i>	- <i>estivermos,</i>	that we shall be
<i>fordes</i>	- <i>estiverdes,</i>	that you shall be
<i>forem</i>	- <i>estiverem,</i>	that they shall be.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de ser</i>	<i>or haja de estar,</i>	} that I shall be.
<i>hajas de ser</i>	- <i>hajas de estar,</i>	
<i>haja de ser</i>	- <i>haja de estar,</i>	
<i>hajamos de ser</i>	- <i>hajamos de estar,</i>	
<i>hajais de ser</i>	- <i>hajais de estar,</i>	
<i>hajão de ser</i>	- <i>hajão de estar,</i>	

Future past.

quando	<i>tiver sido</i>	<i>or tiver estado,</i>	when I shall have been
	<i>tiveres sido</i>	- <i>tiveres estado,</i>	when thou shalt have been
	<i>tiver sido</i>	- <i>tiver estado,</i>	when he shall have been
	<i>tivermos sido</i>	- <i>tivermos estado,</i>	when we shall have been
	<i>tiverdes sido</i>	- <i>tiverdes estado,</i>	when you shall have been
	<i>tiverem sido</i>	- <i>tiverem estado,</i>	when they shall have been.

Imperative.

<i>sê tu</i>	<i>or está tu,</i>	be thou
<i>seja elle</i>	- <i>esteja elle,</i>	let him be
<i>sejamos nós</i>	- <i>estejamos nós,</i>	let us be
<i>sede vós</i>	- <i>estai vós,</i>	be ye
<i>sejão elles</i>	- <i>estejão elles,</i>	let them be.

7.

The Regular Verbs.**Active Verbs.****FIRST CONJUGATION.****Amar, to love.****Infinitive Mood.**

<i>Present.</i>	<i>amar, to love.</i>
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>ter amado, to have loved.</i>
<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>amando, loving.</i>
<i>Participles.</i>	<i>amado, amada, loved.</i>

Indicative Mood.*Present.*

<i>amo, I love</i>	<i>amamos, we love</i>
<i>amas, thou lovest</i>	<i>amais, you love</i>
<i>ama, he loves</i>	<i>amão, they love.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>amava, I loved</i>	<i>amávamos, we loved</i>
<i>amavas, thou lovedst</i>	<i>amaveis, you loved</i>
<i>amava, he loved</i>	<i>amavão, they loved.</i>

Past definite.

<i>amei, I have loved</i>	<i>amámos, we have loved</i>
<i>amaste, thou hast loved</i>	<i>amastes, you have loved</i>
<i>amou, he has loved</i>	<i>amárão, they have loved.</i>

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho amado, I have loved</i>	<i>temos amado, we have loved</i>
<i>tens amado, thou hast loved</i>	<i>tendes amado, you have loved</i>
<i>tem amado, he has loved</i>	<i>tem amado, they have loved.</i>

Past anterior.

<i>amára, I had loved</i>	<i>amáramos, we had loved</i>
<i>amáras, thou hadst loved</i>	<i>amáreis, you had loved</i>
<i>amára, he had loved</i>	<i>amárão, they had loved.</i>

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha amado</i> , I had loved	<i>tinhamos amado</i> , we had loved
<i>tinhas amado</i> , thou hadst loved	<i>tinheis amado</i> , you have loved
<i>tinha amado</i> , he had loved	<i>tinhão amado</i> , they have loved.

Future.

<i>amarei</i> , I shall love	<i>amaremos</i> , we shall love
<i>amarás</i> , thou shalt love	<i>amareis</i> , you shall love
<i>amará</i> , he shall love	<i>amarão</i> , they shall love.

Future anterior.

<i>hei de amar</i> , I shall love	<i>havemos de amar</i> , we shall love
<i>has de amar</i> , thou shalt love	<i>haveis de amar</i> , you shall love
<i>ha de amar</i> , he shall love	<i>hão de amar</i> , they shall love.

Future past.

<i>terei amado</i> , I shall have loved	<i>teremos amado</i> , we shall have
<i>terás amado</i> , thou shalt have	loved
loved	<i>tereis amado</i> , you shall have
<i>terá amado</i> , he shall have loved	loved
	<i>terão amado</i> , they shall have
	loved.

Conditional.

<i>amaria</i> , I should love	<i>amariamos</i> , we should love
<i>amarias</i> , thou shouldst love	<i>amarieis</i> , you should love
<i>amaria</i> , he should love	<i>amarião</i> , they should love.

Conditional past.

<i>teria amado</i> , I should have	<i>teríamos amado</i> , we should have
loved	loved
<i>terias amado</i> , thou shouldst	<i>terieis amado</i> , you should have
have loved	loved
<i>teria amado</i> , he should have	<i>terião amado</i> , they should have
loved	loved.

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present.*

<i>que ame</i> , that I may love	<i>que amemos</i> , that we may love
<i>ames</i> , that thou mayest	<i>ameis</i> , that you may love
love	<i>amem</i> , that they may love.
<i>ame</i> , that he may love	

Imperfect.

<i>que amára</i> , that I might love	<i>que amáramos</i> , that we might love
<i>amáras</i> , that thou mightst love	<i>amáreis</i> , that you might love
<i>amára</i> , that he might love	<i>amárão</i> , that they might love.

Past definite.

<i>que amasse</i> , that I may have loved	<i>que amássemos</i> , that we may have loved
<i>amasses</i> , that thou mayest have loved	<i>amásseis</i> , that you may have loved
<i>amasse</i> , that he may have loved	<i>amassem</i> , that they may have loved.

Past indefinite.

<i>que tenha amado</i> , that I may have loved	<i>que tenhamos amado</i> , that we may have loved
<i>tenhas amado</i> , that thou mayest have loved	<i>tenhais amado</i> , that you may have loved
<i>tenha amado</i> , that he may have loved	<i>tenham amado</i> , that they may have loved.

Pluperfect.

<i>que tivesse amado</i> , that I might have loved	<i>que tivéssemos amado</i> , that we might have loved
<i>tivesses amado</i> , that thou mightst have loved	<i>tivésseis amado</i> , that you might have loved
<i>tivesse amado</i> , that he might have loved	<i>tivéssem amado</i> , that they might have loved.

Future.

<i>que amar</i> , when I shall love	<i>que amarmos</i> , when we shall love
<i>amares</i> , when thou shalt love	<i>amardes</i> , when you shall love
<i>amar</i> , when he shall love	<i>amarem</i> , when they shall love.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de amar</i> , that I shall love	<i>que hajamos de amar</i> , that we shall love
<i>hajas de amar</i> , that thou shalt love	<i>hajais de amar</i> , that you shall love
<i>haja de amar</i> , that he shall love	<i>hajão de amar</i> , that they shall love.

Future past.

<i>que tiver amado</i> , when I shall have loved	<i>que tivermos amado</i> , when we shall have loved
<i>tiveres amado</i> , when thou shalt have loved	<i>tiverdes amado</i> , when you shall have loved
<i>tiver amado</i> , when he shall have loved	<i>tiverem amado</i> , when they shall have loved.

Imperative.

<i>ama tu</i> , love thou	<i>amemos nós</i> , let us love
<i>ame elle</i> , let him love	<i>amai vós</i> , love ye
	<i>amem elles</i> , let them love.

8.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

*Receber, to receive.**Infinitive Mood.*

<i>Present.</i>	<i>receber</i> , to receive.
<i>Past.</i>	<i>ter recebido</i> , to have received.
<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>recebendo</i> , receiving.
<i>Participles.</i>	<i>recebido, -a</i> , received.

*Indicative Mood.**Present.*

<i>eu recebo</i> , I receive	<i>nós recebemos</i> , we receive
<i>tu recebes</i> , thou receivest	<i>vós recebeis</i> , you receive
<i>elle recebe</i> , he receives	<i>elles recebem</i> , they receive.

Imperfect.

<i>recebia</i> , I received	<i>recebíamos</i> , we received
<i>recebias</i> , thou receivedst	<i>recebieis</i> , you received
<i>recebia</i> , he received	<i>recebião</i> , they received.

Past definite.

<i>recebi</i> , I have received	<i>recebêmos</i> , we have received
<i>recebeste</i> , thou hast received	<i>recebestes</i> , you have received
<i>recebeo</i> , he has received	<i>receberão</i> , they have received.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho recebido</i> , I have received	<i>temos recebido</i> , we have received
<i>tens recebido</i> , thou hast received	<i>tendes recebido</i> , you have rec.
<i>tem recebido</i> , he has received	<i>tem recebido</i> , they have received.

Past anterior.

<i>recebera</i> , I had received	<i>receberamos</i> , we had received
<i>receberas</i> , thou hadst received	<i>recebereis</i> , you had received
<i>recebera</i> , he had received	<i>receberão</i> , they had received.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha recebido</i> , I had received	<i>tínhamos recebido</i> , we had rec.
<i>tinhas recebido</i> , thou hadst rec.	<i>tinheis recebido</i> , you had rec.
<i>tinha recebido</i> , he had received	<i>tinhão recebido</i> , they had rec.

Future.

<i>receberei</i> , I shall receive	<i>receberemos</i> , we shall receive
<i>receberás</i> , thou shalt receive	<i>recebereis</i> , you shall receive
<i>receberá</i> , he shall receive	<i>receberão</i> , they shall receive.

Future anterior.

<i>hei de receber</i> , I shall receive	<i>havemos de receber</i> , we shall rec.
<i>has de receber</i> , thou shalt rec.	<i>haveis de receber</i> , you shall rec.
<i>ha de receber</i> , he shall rec.	<i>hão de receber</i> , they shall rec.

Future past.

<i>terei recebido</i> , I shall have received	<i>teremos recebido</i> , we shall have received
<i>terás recebido</i> , thou shalt have received	<i>tereis recebido</i> , you shall have received
<i>terá recebido</i> , he shall have received	<i>terão recebido</i> , they shall have received.

Conditional.

<i>receberia</i> , I should receive	<i>receberíamos</i> , we should receive
<i>receberias</i> , thou shouldst receive	<i>receberieis</i> , you should receive
<i>receberia</i> , he should receive	<i>receberião</i> , they should receive.

Conditional past.

<i>teria recebido</i> , I should have received	<i>teríamos recebido</i> , we should have received
<i>terias recebido</i> , thou shouldst have received	<i>teries recebido</i> , you should have received
<i>teria recebido</i> , he should have received	<i>terião recebido</i> , they should have received.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que receba</i> , that I may receive	<i>que recebamos</i> , that we may receive
<i>recebas</i> , that thou mayest receive	<i>recebais</i> , that you may receive
<i>receba</i> , that he may receive	<i>recebão</i> , that they may receive.

Imperfect.

<i>que recebéra</i> , that I might receive	<i>que recebéremos</i> , that we might receive
<i>recebéras</i> , that thou mightst receive	<i>recebéreis</i> , that you might receive
<i>recebéra</i> , that he might receive	<i>recebérão</i> , that they might receive.

Past definite.

<i>que recebesse</i> , that I may have received	<i>que recebessemos</i> , that we may have received
<i>recebesses</i> , that thou mayest have received	<i>recebesseis</i> , that you may have received
<i>recebesse</i> , that he may have received	<i>recebessem</i> , that they may have received.

Past indefinite.

<i>que tenha recebido</i> , that I may have received	<i>que tenhamos recebido</i> , that we may have received
<i>tenhas recebido</i> , that thou mayest have received	<i>tenhais recebido</i> , that you may have received
<i>tenha recebido</i> , that he may have received	<i>tenham recebido</i> , that they may have received.

Pluperfect.

<i>que tivesse recebido</i> , that I might have received	<i>que tivéssemos recebido</i> , that we might have received
<i>tivesses recebido</i> , that thou mightst have received	<i>tivésseis recebido</i> , that you might have received
<i>tivesse recebido</i> , that he might have received	<i>tivéssem recebido</i> , that they might have received.

Future.

<i>quando receber</i> , when I shall receive	<i>quando recebermos</i> , when we shall receive
<i>receberes</i> , when thou shalt receive	<i>receberdes</i> , when you shall receive
<i>receber</i> , when he shall receive	<i>receberem</i> , when they shall receive.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de receber</i> , that I shall receive	<i>que hajamos de receber</i> , that we shall receive
<i>hajas de receber</i> , that thou shalt receive	<i>hajais de receber</i> , that you shall receive
<i>haja de receber</i> , that he shall receive	<i>hajão de receber</i> , that they shall receive.

Future past.

<i>quando tiver recebido</i> , when I shall have received	<i>quando tivérmos recebido</i> , when we shall have received
<i>tiveres recebido</i> , when thou shalt have received	<i>tiverdes recebido</i> , when you shall have received
<i>tiver recebido</i> , when he shall have received	<i>tiverem recebido</i> , when they shall have received.

Imperative Mood.

<i>recebe tu</i> , receive thou	<i>recebamos nós</i> , let us receive
<i>receba elle</i> , let him receive	<i>recebei vós</i> , receive ye
	<i>recebão</i> , let them receive.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Partir, to divide.**Infinitive Mood.**

<i>Present.</i>	<i>partir</i> , to divide.
<i>Past.</i>	<i>ter partido</i> , to have divided.
<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>partindo</i> , dividing.
<i>Participles.</i>	<i>partido</i> , <i>partida</i> , divided.

Indicative Mood.*Present.*

<i>parto</i> , I divide	<i>partimos</i> , we divide
<i>partes</i> , thou dividest	<i>partis</i> , you divide
<i>parte</i> , he divides	<i>partem</i> , they divide.

Imperfect.

<i>partia</i> , I divided	<i>partiamos</i> , we divided
<i>partias</i> , thou dividedst	<i>partieis</i> , you divided
<i>partia</i> , he divided	<i>partião</i> , they divided.

Past definite.

<i>parti</i> , I have divided	<i>partimos</i> , we have divided
<i>partiste</i> , thou hast divided	<i>partistes</i> , you have divided
<i>partio</i> , he has divided	<i>partirão</i> , they have divided.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho partido</i> , I have divided	<i>temos partido</i> , we have divided
<i>tens partido</i> , thou hast divided	<i>tendes partido</i> , you have divided
<i>tem partido</i> , he has divided	<i>tem partido</i> , they have divided.

Past anterior.

<i>partira</i> , I had divided	<i>partiramos</i> , we had divided
<i>partiras</i> , thou hadst divided	<i>partireis</i> , you had divided
<i>partira</i> , he had divided	<i>partirão</i> , they had divided.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha partido</i> , I had divided	<i>tinhamos partido</i> , we had divided
<i>tinhas partido</i> , thou hadst divided	<i>tinheis partido</i> , you had divided
<i>tinha partido</i> , he had divided	<i>tinhão partido</i> , they had divided.

Future.

<i>partirei</i> , I shall divide	<i>partiremos</i> , we shall divide
<i>partirás</i> , thou shalt divide	<i>partireis</i> , you shall divide
<i>partirá</i> , he shall divide	<i>partirão</i> , they shall divide.

Future anterior.

<i>hei de partir</i> , I shall divide	<i>havemos de partir</i> , we shall divide
<i>has de partir</i> , thou shalt divide	<i>haveis de partir</i> , you shall divide
<i>ha de partir</i> , he shall divide	<i>hão de partir</i> , they shall divide.

Future past.

<i>terei partido</i> , I shall have divided	<i>teremos partido</i> , we shall have divided
<i>terás partido</i> , thou shalt have divided	<i>tereis partido</i> , you shall have divided
<i>terá partido</i> , he shall have divided	<i>terão partido</i> , they shall have divided.

Conditional.

<i>partiria</i> , I should divide	<i>partiriamos</i> , we should divide
<i>partirias</i> , thou shouldst divide	<i>partirieis</i> , you should divide
<i>partiria</i> , he should divide	<i>partirião</i> , they should divide.

Conditional past.

<i>teria partido</i> , I should have divided	<i>teríamos partido</i> , we should have divided
<i>terias partido</i> , thou shouldst have divided	<i>terieis partido</i> , you should have divided
<i>teria partido</i> , he should have divided	<i>terião partido</i> , they should have divide.

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present.*

<i>que parta</i> , that I may divide	<i>que partamos</i> , that we may divide
<i>partas</i> , that thou mayest divide	<i>partais</i> , that you may divide
<i>parta</i> , that he may divide	<i>partão</i> , that they may divide

Imperfect.

<i>que partira</i> , that I might divide	<i>que partiramos</i> , that we might divide
<i>partiras</i> , that thou mightst divide	<i>partireis</i> , that you might divide
<i>partira</i> , that he might divide	<i>partirão</i> , that they might divide.

Past definite.

<i>que partisse</i> , that I may have divided	<i>que partissemos</i> , that we may have divided
<i>partisses</i> , that thou mayest have divided	<i>partisseyis</i> , that you may have divided
<i>partisse</i> , that he may have divided	<i>partissem</i> , that they may have divided.

Past indefinite.

<i>que tenha partido</i> , that I may have divided	<i>que tenhamos partido</i> , that we may have divided
<i>tenhas partido</i> , that thou mayest have divided	<i>tenhais partido</i> , that you may have divided
<i>tenha partido</i> , that he may have divided	<i>tenham partido</i> , that they may have divided.

Pluperfect.

<i>que tivesse partido</i> , that I might have divided	<i>que tivéssemos partido</i> , that we might have divided
<i>tivesses partido</i> , that thou mightst have divided	<i>tivésseyis partido</i> , that you might have divided
<i>tivesse partido</i> , that he might have divided	<i>tivéssem partido</i> , that they might have divided.

Future.

<i>quando partir</i> , when I shall divide	<i>quando partirmos</i> , when we shall divide
<i>partires</i> , when thou shalt divide	<i>partirdes</i> , when you shall divide
<i>partir</i> , when he shall divide	<i>partirem</i> , when they shall divide.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de partir</i> , that I shall divide	<i>que hajamos de partir</i> , that we shall divide
<i>hajas de partir</i> , that thou shalt divide	<i>hajais de partir</i> , that you shall divide
<i>haja de partir</i> , that he shall divide	<i>hajão de partir</i> , that they shall divide.

Future past.

<i>quando tiver partido</i> , when I shall have divided
<i>tiveres partido</i> , when thou shalt have divided
<i>tiver partido</i> , when he shall have divided
<i>tivermos partido</i> , when we shall have divided
<i>tiverdes partido</i> , when you shall have divided
<i>tiverem partido</i> , when they shall have divided.

Imperative Mood.

<i>parte tu</i> , divide thou	<i>partamos nós</i> , let us divide
<i>parta elle</i> , let him divide	<i>parti vós</i> , divide ye
	<i>partão elles</i> , let them divide.

10.

The Passive Verbs.

The Passive Verb is conjugated in all its tenses by the Auxiliary Verb „*ser*“ to be, to become, to which is added the Participle of the Passive Verb, as:

<i>sou amado</i>	— I am loved
<i>tu es amado</i>	— thou art loved
<i>serei amado</i>	— I shall be loved
<i>eu seria amado</i>	— I should be loved.

11.

The Neuter Verbs

are conjugated with the Auxiliary Verb „*ter*“ to have, as:

<i>tenho dormido</i>	—	I have slept
<i>tenho cahido</i>	—	I have fallen
<i>eu tenho chegado</i>	—	I have arrived.

They are otherwise conjugated like the Active Verbs:
amar, receber, partir.

12.

The Reflective Verbs

are conjugated with „*ter*“ and the Pronouns *me*, *me* — *te*, thee — *se*, it — *nos*, we — *vos*, you.

Lembrar-se, to remember.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>lembrar-se</i> , to remember.
<i>Past.</i>	<i>ter-se lembrado</i> , to have remembered.
<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>lembrando-se</i> , remembering.
<i>Participle.</i>	<i>lembrado, lembrada</i> , remembered.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu me lembro</i> , I remember	<i>nós nos lembramos</i> , we re-
<i>tu te lembras</i> , thou rememberst	member
<i>elle se lembra</i> , he remembers	<i>vós vos lembraís</i> , you remember
	<i>elles se lembrão</i> , they remember.

Imperfect.

<i>eu me lembrava</i> , I remembered	<i>nós nos lembravamos</i> , we re-
<i>*tu te lembravas</i> , thou rememberedst	membered
<i>elle se lembrava</i> , he remembered	<i>vós vos lembraveís</i> , you remembered
	<i>elles se lembravão</i> , they remembered.

Past definite.

<i>eu me lembrei</i> , I have remembered	<i>nós nos lembrámos</i> , we have remembered
<i>tu te lembraste</i> , thou hast remembered	<i>vós vos lembrastes</i> , you have remembered
<i>elle se lembrou</i> , he has remembered	<i>elles se lembrárão</i> , they have remembered.

Past indefinite.

<i>eu me tenho lembrado</i> , I have remembered	<i>nós nos temos lembrado</i> , we have remembered
<i>tu te tens lembrado</i> , thou hast remembered	<i>vós vos tendes lembrado</i> , you have remembered
<i>elle se tem lembrado</i> , he has remembered	<i>elles se tem lembrado</i> , they have remembered.

Past anterior.

<i>eu me lembrára</i> , I had remembered	<i>nós nos lembráramos</i> , we had remembered
<i>tu te lembráras</i> , thou hadst remembered	<i>vós vos lembráreis</i> , you had remembered
<i>elle se lembrára</i> , he had remembered	<i>elles se lembrárão</i> , they had remembered.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu me tinha lembrado</i> , I had remembered	<i>nós nos tínhamos lembrado</i> , we had remembered
<i>tu te tinhas lembrado</i> , thou hadst remembered	<i>vós vos tinheis lembrado</i> , you had remembered
<i>elle se tinha lembrado</i> , he had remembered	<i>elles se tinhamo lembrado</i> , they had remembered.

Future.

<i>eu me lembrarei</i> , I shall remember	<i>nós nos lembraremos</i> , we shall remember
<i>tu te lembrarás</i> , thou shalt remember	<i>vós vos lembrareis</i> , you shall remember
<i>elle se lembrará</i> , he shall remember	<i>elles se lembrarão</i> , they shall remember.

Future anterior.

<i>eu me hei de lembrar</i> , I shall remember	<i>nós nos havemos de lembrar</i> , we shall remember
<i>tu te has de lembrar</i> , thou shalt remember	<i>vós vos haveis de lembrar</i> , you shall remember
<i>elle se ha de lembrar</i> , he shall remember	<i>elles se hão de lembrar</i> , they shall remember.

Future past.

<i>eu me terei lembrado</i> , I shall have remembered	<i>nós nos teremos lembrado</i> , we shall have remembered
<i>tu te terás lembrado</i> , thou shalt have remembered	<i>vós vos tereis lembrado</i> , you shall have remembered
<i>elle se terá lembrado</i> , he shall have remembered	<i>elles se terão lembrado</i> , they shall have remembered.

Conditional.

<i>eu me lembraria</i> , I should remember	<i>nós nos lembrariamos</i> , we should remember
<i>tu te lembrarias</i> , thou shouldst remember	<i>vós vos lembrarieis</i> , you should remember
<i>elle se lembraria</i> , he should remember	<i>elles se lembrarião</i> , they should remember.

Conditional past.

<i>eu me teria lembrado</i> , I should have remembered	<i>nós nos teríamos lembrado</i> , we should have remembered
<i>tu te terias lembrado</i> , thou shouldst have remembered	<i>vós vos terieis lembrado</i> , you should have remembered
<i>elle se teria lembrado</i> , he should have remembered	<i>elles se terião lembrado</i> , they should have remembered.

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present.*

<i>que eu me lembre</i> , that I may remember	<i>que nós nos lembremos</i> , that we may remember
<i>tu te lembres</i> , that thou mayest remember	<i>vós vos lembreis</i> , that you may remember
<i>elle se lembre</i> , that he may remember	<i>elles se lembrem</i> , that they may remember.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu me lembrasse</i> , that I might remember	<i>que nós nos lembrássemos</i> , that we might remember
<i>tu te lembrasses</i> , that thou mightst remember	<i>vós vos lembrásseis</i> , that you might remember
<i>elle se lembrasse</i> , that he might remember	<i>elles se lembrassem</i> , that they might remember.

Past indefinite.

<i>que eu me tenha lembrado</i>	}	that I may have remembered.
<i>tu te tenhas lembrado</i>		
<i>elle se tenha lembrado</i>		
<i>nós nos tenhamos lembrado</i>		
<i>vós vos tenhais lembrado</i>		
<i>elles se tenham lembrado</i>		

Pluperfect.

<i>que eu me tivesse lembrado</i>	}	that might have remembered.
<i>tu te tivesses lembrado</i>		
<i>elle se tivesse lembrado</i>		
<i>nós nos tivéssemos lembrado</i>		
<i>vós vos tivésseis lembrado</i>		
<i>elles se tivessem lembrado</i>		

Future.

<i>quando eu me lembrar</i>	}	when I shall remember.
<i>tu te lembrares</i>		
<i>elle se lembrar</i>		
<i>nós nos lembrarmos</i>		
<i>vós vos lembrardes</i>		
<i>elles se lembrarem</i>		

Compound Future.

<i>que eu me haja de lembrar</i>	}	that I shall remember.
<i>tu te hajas de lembrar</i>		
<i>elle se haja de lembrar</i>		
<i>nós nos hajamos de lembrar</i>		
<i>vós vos habeis de lembrar</i>		
<i>elles se hajão de lembrar</i>		

Future past.

<i>quando eu me tiver lembrado</i>	}	when I shall have remembered.
<i>tu te tiveres lembrado</i>		
<i>elle se tiver lembrado</i>		
<i>nós nos tivermos lembrado</i>		
<i>vós vos tiverdes lembrado</i>		
<i>elles se tiverem lembrado</i>		

Imperative Mood.

<i>lembra-te tu,</i>	remember thou
<i>lembre-se elle,</i>	let him remember
<i>lembremos-nos nós,</i>	let us remember
<i>lembrai-vos vós,</i>	remember ye
<i>lembrem-se elles,</i>	let them remember.

Observ. In all the simple tenses of the Indicative Mood, is it unimportant whether the Pronouns *me, te, se, nos, vos* stand before or after the Verb, and one may therefore say either: *eu me lembro*, or *eu lembro-me*, *eu me lembrava* and *eu lembrava-me*, but in the compound tenses as well as in the Subjunctive and Imperative Mood they must stand before the Verb, as: *eu me tenho lembrado*, *que eu me lembre*, *que eu me lembrasse*.

13.

Irregular Verbs.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. Dar, to give.*)

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu dou</i> , I give	<i>Nós damos</i> , we give
<i>tu dás</i> , thou givest	<i>vós dais</i> , you give
<i>elle dá</i> , he gives	<i>elles dão</i> , they give.

Past definite.

<i>eu dei</i> , I have given	<i>nós demos</i> , we have given
<i>tu deste</i> , thou hast given	<i>vós destes</i> , you have given
<i>elle deo</i> , he has given	<i>elles derão</i> , they have given.

Past anterior.

<i>eu dera</i> , I had given	<i>nós deramos</i> , we had given
<i>tu deras</i> , thou hadst given	<i>vós dereis</i> , you had given
<i>elle dera</i> , he had given	<i>elles derão</i> , they had given.

*) Only the irregular tenses are given, the others are conjugated in the regular manner.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu dê</i> , that I may give	<i>que nós demos</i> , that we may
<i>tu des</i> , that thou mayest	give
give	<i>vós deis</i> , that you may give
<i>elle dê</i> , that he may give	<i>elles dem</i> , that they may
	give.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu dera</i> , that I might give	<i>que nós deramos</i> , that we might
<i>tu deras</i> , that thou mightst	give
give	<i>vós dereis</i> , that you might
<i>elle dera</i> , that he might	give
give	<i>elles derão</i> , that they might
	give.

Past.

<i>que eu desse</i> , that I may have	<i>que nós dessemos</i> , that we may
given	have given
<i>tu desses</i> , that thou mayest	<i>vós desseis</i> , that you may
have given	have given
<i>elle desse</i> , that he may have	<i>elles dessem</i> , that they may
given	have given.

Future.

<i>quando eu der</i> , when I shall	<i>quando nós dermos</i> , when we
give	shall give
<i>tu deres</i> , when thou shalt	<i>vós derdes</i> , when you
give	shall give
<i>elle der</i> , when he shall	<i>elles derem</i> , when they
give	shall give.

2. The Verbs ending in „car“

have no other irregularity than that they change the *c* every-time into *qu*, if an *e* follows in the conjugation, as: *ficar*, to remain,

fiquei (not *ficei*), I have remained,

que eu fique (not *fice*), that I may remain;

this irregularity is only maintained for the purpose of keeping the same pronunciation for the Verb throughout, which would otherwise not be the case.

3. The Verbs ending in „gar“

change the *g*, if followed by an *e*, into *gu*, for the sake of Pronunciation.

4. The Verbs ending in „iar“

take an *e* before *i* in all persons of the Indicative Mood, as:
premiar, to reward,

premeio, premeias, premeia, premeiamos etc.

14.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

5. Dizer, to say.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

eu digo, I say
tu dizes, thou sayest
elle diz, he says

nós dizemos, we say
vós dizeis, you say
elles dizem, they say.

Past definite.

eu disse, I have said
tu disseste, thou hast said
elle disse, he has said

nós dissemos, we have said
vós dissestes, you have said
elles disserão, they have said.

Past anterior.

eu dissera, I had said
tu disseras, thou hadst said
elle dissera, he had said

nós disseramos, we had said
vós disserais, you had said
elles disserão, they had said.

Future.

eu direi, I shall say
tu dirás, thou shalt say
elle dirá, he shall say

nós diremos, we shall say
vós direis, you shall say
elles dirão, they shall say.

Conditional.

eu diria, I would say
tu dirias, thou wouldst say
elle diria, he would say

nós diríamos, we would say
vós diríeis, you would say
elles dirião, they would say.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu diga</i> , that I may say	<i>que nós digamos</i> , that we may
<i>tu digas</i> , that thou mayest	say
say	<i>vós digais</i> , that you may
<i>elle diga</i> , that he may say	say
	<i>elles digão</i> , that they may
	say.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu dissesa</i> , that I might say	<i>que nós dissesemos</i> , that we might
<i>tu dissesas</i> , that thou mightst	say
say	<i>vós dissesais</i> , that you might
<i>elle dissesa</i> , that he might	say
say	<i>elles dissesão</i> , that they might
	say.

Past.

<i>que eu dissesse</i> , that I may have	<i>que nós dissessemos</i> , that we may
said	have said
<i>tu dissessees</i> , that thou mayest	<i>vós dissesseis</i> , that you may
have said	have said
<i>elle dissesse</i> , that he may	<i>elles dissessem</i> , that they may
have said	have said.

Future.

<i>quando eu disser</i> , when I shall	<i>quando nós dissermos</i> , when we
say	shall say
<i>tu disseres</i> , when thou	<i>vós disserdes</i> , when you
shalt say	shall say
<i>elle disser</i> , when he shall	<i>elles disserem</i> , when they
say	shall say.

Imperative Mood.

<i>dize-tu</i> , say thou	<i>digamos-nós</i> , let us say
<i>diga-elle</i> , let him say	<i>dizei-vós</i> , say ye
	<i>digão-elles</i> , let them say.

Participle: *dito, dita*, said.

All Verbs composed of *dizer* are conjugated in the same manner, as: *contradizer, desdizer*, etc.

6. Fazer, to do, to make.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu faço</i> , I do	<i>nós fazemos</i> , we do
<i>tu fazes</i> , thou doest	<i>vós fazeis</i> , you do
<i>elle faz</i> , he does	<i>elles fazem</i> , they do.

Past definite.

<i>eu fiz</i> , I have done	<i>nós fizemos</i> , we have done
<i>tu fizeste</i> , thou hast done	<i>vós fizestes</i> , you have done
<i>elle fez</i> , he has done	<i>elles fizerão</i> , they have done.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu fizera</i> , I had done	<i>nós fizéramos</i> , we had done
<i>tu fizeras</i> , thou hadst done	<i>vós fizereis</i> , you had done
<i>elle fizera</i> , he had done	<i>elles fizerão</i> , they had done.

Future.

<i>eu farei</i> , I shall do	<i>nós faremos</i> , we shall do
<i>tu farás</i> , thou shalt do	<i>vós fareis</i> , you shall do
<i>elle fará</i> , he shall do	<i>elles farão</i> , they shall do.

Conditional.

<i>eu faria</i> , I would do	<i>nós faríamos</i> , we would do
<i>tu farias</i> , thou wouldst do	<i>vós farieis</i> , you would do
<i>elle faria</i> , he would do	<i>elles farião</i> , they would do.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu faça</i> , that I may do	<i>que nós façamos</i> , that we may do
<i>tu faças</i> , that thou mayest do	<i>vós façais</i> , that you may do
<i>elle faça</i> , that he may do	<i>elles fação</i> , that they may do.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu fizera</i> , that I might do	<i>que nós fizéramos</i> , that we might do
<i>tu fizeras</i> , that thou mightst do	<i>vós fizerais</i> , that you might do
<i>elle fizera</i> , that he might do	<i>elles fizerão</i> , that they might do.

Perfect.

<i>que eu fizesse</i> , that I may have done	<i>que nós fizessemos</i> , that we may have done
<i>tu fizesses</i> , that thou mayest have done	<i>vós fizesseis</i> , that you may have done
<i>elle fizesse</i> , that he may have done	<i>elles fizessem</i> , that they may have done.

Future.

<i>quando eu fizer</i> , when I shall do	<i>quando nós fizermos</i> , when we shall do
<i>tu fizeres</i> , when thou shalt do.	<i>vós fizerdes</i> , when you shall do
<i>elle fizer</i> , when he shall do	<i>elles fizerem</i> , when they shall do.

Imperative Mood.

<i>faze-tu</i> , do thou	<i>façamos-nós</i> , let us do
<i>faça elle</i> , let him do	<i>fazei-vós</i> , do ye
	<i>façam elles</i> , let them do.

Participle: *feito, feita*, done.

7. *Poder, to be able, to can.**Indicative Mood.**Present.*

<i>eu posso</i> , I can	<i>nós podemos</i> , we can
<i>tu podes</i> , thou canst	<i>vós podeis</i> , you can
<i>elle póde</i> , he can	<i>elles podem</i> , they can.

Perfect.

<i>eu pude</i> , I have been able	<i>nós pudemos</i> , we have been able
<i>tu pudeste</i> , thou hast been able	<i>vós pudestes</i> , you have been able
<i>elle pode</i> , he has been able	<i>elles puderão</i> , they have been able.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu pudera</i> , I had been able	<i>nós pudéramos</i> , we had been able
<i>tu puderas</i> , thou hadst been able	<i>vós pudereis</i> , you had been able
<i>elle pudera</i> , he had been able	<i>elle puderão</i> , they had been able.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu possa</i> , that I may be able	<i>que nós possamos</i> , that we may be able
<i>tu possas</i> , that thou mayest be able	<i>vós possais</i> , that you may be able
<i>elle possa</i> , that he may be able	<i>elles possam</i> , that they may be able.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu pudera</i> , that I might be able	<i>que nós pudéramos</i> , that we might be able
<i>tu puderas</i> , that thou mightst be able	<i>vós pudereis</i> , that you might be able
<i>elle pudera</i> , that he might be able	<i>elles puderão</i> , that they might be able.

Perfect.

<i>que eu pudesse</i> , that I may have been able	<i>que nós pudessemos</i> , that we may have been able
<i>tu pudesses</i> , that thou mayest have been able	<i>vós pudesseis</i> , that you may have been able
<i>elle pudesse</i> , that he may have been able	<i>elles pudessem</i> , that they may have been able.

Future.

<i>quando eu puder</i> , if I could be able	<i>quando nós pudermos</i> , if we could be able
<i>tu puderes</i> , if thou couldst be able	<i>vós puderdes</i> , if you could be able
<i>elle puder</i> , if he could be able	<i>elles puderem</i> , if they could be able.

8. *Querer*, to wish, to will.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu quero</i> , I wish	<i>nós queremos</i> , we wish
<i>tu queres</i> , thou wishest	<i>vós quereis</i> , you wish
<i>elle quer</i> , he wishes	<i>elles querem</i> , they wish.

Perfect.

<i>eu quiz</i> , I have wished	<i>nós quizemos</i> , we have wished
<i>tu quizeste</i> , thou hast wished	<i>vós quizestes</i> , you have wished
<i>elle quiz</i> , he has wished	<i>elles quizerão</i> , they have wished.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu quizera</i> , I had wished	<i>nós quizeramos</i> , we had wished
<i>tu quizeras</i> , thou hadst wished	<i>vós quizeréis</i> , you had wished
<i>elle quizera</i> , he had wished	<i>elles quizerão</i> , they had wished.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu queira</i> , that I may wish	<i>que nós queiramos</i> , that we may wish
<i>tu queiras</i> , that thou mayest wish	<i>vós queirais</i> , that you may wish
<i>elle queira</i> , that he may wish	<i>elles queirão</i> , that they may wish.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu quizera</i> , that I might wish	<i>que nós quizeramos</i> , that we might wish
<i>tu quizeras</i> , that thou mightst wish	<i>vós quizeréis</i> , that you might wish
<i>elle quizera</i> , that he might wish	<i>elles quizerão</i> , that they might wish.

Perfect.

<i>que eu quizesse</i> , that I may have wished	<i>que nós quizessemos</i> , that we may have wished
<i>tu quizesse</i> , that thou mayest have wished	<i>vós quizesseis</i> , that you may have wished
<i>elle quizesse</i> , that he may have wished	<i>elles quizessem</i> , that they may have wished.

Future.

<i>quando eu quizer</i> , when I shall wish	<i>quando nós quizermos</i> , when we shall wish
<i>tu quizeres</i> , when thou shalt wish	<i>vós quizerdes</i> , when you shall wish
<i>elle quizer</i> , when he shall wish	<i>elles quizerem</i> , when they shall wish.

Imperative Mood.

queiras tu, wish thou
queira elle, let him wish

queiramos nós, let us wish
queirais vós, wish ye
queirão elles, let them wish.

9. Saber, to know.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

eu sei, I know
tu sabes, thou knowest
elle sabe, he knows

nós sabemos, we know
vós sabeis, you know
elles sabem, they know.

Perfect.

eu soube, I have known
tu soubeste, thou hast known
elle soube, he has known

nós soubemos, we have known
vós soubestes, you have known
elles souberão, they have known.

Pluperfect.

eu soubera, I had known
tu souberas, thou hadst known
elle soubera, he had known

nós souberamos, we had known
vós soubereis, you had known
elles souberão, they had known.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

que eu saiba, that I may know
tu saibas, that thou mayest
 know
elle saiba, that he may
 know

que nós saibamos, that we may
 know
vós saibais, that you may
 know
elles saibão, that they may
 know.

Imperfect.

que eu soubera, that I might
 know
tu souberas, that thou mightst
 know
elle soubera, that he might
 know

que nós souberamos, that we
 might know
vós soubereis, that you might
 know
elles souberão, that they
 might know.

Future.

<i>quando eu souber</i> , when I shall know	<i>quando nós soubermos</i> , when we shall know
<i>tu souberes</i> , when thou shalt know	<i>vós souberdes</i> , when you shall know
<i>elle souber</i> , when he shall know	<i>elles souberem</i> , when they shall know.

Imperative Mood.

<i>sabe tu</i> , know thou	<i>saibamos nós</i> , let us know
<i>saiba elle</i> , let him know	<i>saibei vós</i> , know ye
	<i>saibão elles</i> , let them know.

10. *Tazer, to carry, to fetch.**Indicative Mood.**Present.*

<i>eu trago</i> , I carry	<i>nós trazemos</i> , we carry
<i>tu trazes</i> , thou carriest	<i>vós trazeis</i> , you carry
<i>elle traz</i> , he carries	<i>elles trazem</i> , they carry.

Perfect.

<i>eu trouxe</i> , I have carried	<i>nós trouxemos</i> , we have carried
<i>tu trouxeste</i> , thou hast carried	<i>vós trouxestes</i> , you have carried
<i>elle trouxe</i> , he has carried	<i>elles trouxeram</i> , they have carried.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu trouxera</i> , I had carried	<i>nós trouxeramos</i> , we had carried
<i>tu trouxeras</i> , thou hadst carried	<i>vós trouxereis</i> , you had carried
<i>elle trouxera</i> , he had carried	<i>elles trouxeram</i> , they had carried.

Future.

<i>eu trarei</i> , I shall carry	<i>nós traremos</i> , we shall carry
<i>tu trarás</i> , thou shalt carry	<i>vós trareis</i> , you shall carry
<i>elle trará</i> , he shall carry	<i>elles trarão</i> , they shall carry.

Conditional.

<i>eu traria</i> , I should carry	<i>nós trariamos</i> , we should carry
<i>tu trarias</i> , thou shouldst carry	<i>vós trarieis</i> , you should carry
<i>elle traria</i> , he should carry	<i>elles trarião</i> , they should carry.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu traga</i> , that I may carry	<i>que nós tragamos</i> , that we may carry
<i>tu tragas</i> , that thou mayest carry	<i>vós tragaís</i> , that you may carry
<i>elle traga</i> , that he may carry	<i>elles tragão</i> , that they may carry.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu trouxera</i> , that I might carry	<i>que nós trouxeramos</i> , that we might carry
<i>tu trouxeras</i> , that thou mightst carry	<i>vós trouxereis</i> , that you might carry
<i>elle trouxera</i> , that he might carry	<i>elles trouxerão</i> , that they might carry.

Perfect.

<i>que eu trouxesse</i> , that I may have carried	<i>que nós trouxessemos</i> , that we may have carried
<i>tu trouxesses</i> , that thou mayest have carried	<i>vós trouxesseis</i> , that you may have carried
<i>elle trouxesse</i> , that he may have carried	<i>elles trouxessem</i> , that they may have carried.

Future.

<i>quando eu trouxer</i> , when I shall carry	<i>quando nós trouxermos</i> , when we shall carry
<i>tu trouxeres</i> , when thou shalt carry	<i>vós trouxerdes</i> , when you shall carry
<i>elle trouxer</i> , when he shall carry	<i>elles trouxerem</i> , when they shall carry.

Imperative Mood.

<i>traze tu</i> , carry thou	<i>tragamos</i> , let us carry
<i>traga elle</i> , let him carry	<i>trazei vós</i> , carry ye
	<i>tragão elles</i> , let them carry.

11. Ver, to see.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu vejo</i> , I see	<i>nós vemos</i> , we see
<i>tu vês</i> , thou seest	<i>vós vedes</i> , you see
<i>ele vê</i> , he sees	<i>elles vêem</i> , they see.

Imperfect.

<i>eu vi</i> , I have seen	<i>nós vimos</i> , we have seen
<i>tu viste</i> , thou hast seen	<i>vós visteis</i> , you have seen
<i>ele viu</i> , he has seen	<i>elles virão</i> , they have seen.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu vira</i> , I had seen	<i>nós víramos</i> , we had seen
<i>tu viras</i> , thou hadst seen	<i>vós víreis</i> , you had seen
<i>ele vira</i> , he had seen	<i>elles virão</i> , they had seen.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu veja</i> , that I may see	<i>que nós vejamos</i> , that we may see
<i>tu vejas</i> , that thou mayest see	<i>vós vejaís</i> , that you may see
<i>ele veja</i> , that he may see	<i>elles vejão</i> , that they may see.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu vira</i> , that I might see	<i>que nós víramos</i> , that we might see
<i>tu viras</i> , that thou mightst see	<i>vós vírais</i> , that you might see
<i>ele vira</i> , that he might see	<i>elles virem</i> , that they might see.

Perfect.

<i>que eu visse</i> , that I may have seen	<i>que nós vissemos</i> , that we may have seen
<i>tu visses</i> , that thou mayest have seen	<i>vós visseis</i> , that you may have seen
<i>ele visse</i> , that he may have seen	<i>elles vissem</i> , that they may have seen.

Future.

<i>quando eu vir</i> , when I shall see	<i>quando nós virmos</i> , when we shall see
<i>tu vires</i> , when thou shalt see	<i>vós virdes</i> , when you shall see
<i>elle vir</i> , when he shall see	<i>elles virem</i> , when they shall see.

Imperative Mood.

<i>vê tu</i> , see thou	<i>vejamos nós</i> , let us see
<i>veja elle</i> , let him see	<i>vede vós</i> , see ye
	<i>vejaão elles</i> , let them see.

Participle: *visto, vista*, seen.

The Verbs composed of *ver*, are conjugated in the same manner, as: *prever, rever, antever*.

12. Perder, to lose.

The irregularity of this Verb consists in the following tenses changing the *d* into *c*.

*Indicative Mood.**Present.*

<i>perco</i> , I lose	<i>perdemos</i> , we lose
<i>perdes</i> , thou lovest	<i>perdeis</i> , you lose
<i>perde</i> , he loses	<i>perdem</i> , they lose.

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present.*

<i>que eu perca</i> , that I may lose	<i>que nós percamos</i> , that we may lose
<i>tu percas</i> , that thou mayest lose	<i>vós percais</i> , that you may lose
<i>elle perca</i> , that he may lose	<i>elles percão</i> , that they may lose.

Imperative Mood.

<i>perde tu</i> , lose thou	<i>percamos nós</i> , let us lose
<i>perca elle</i> , let him lose	<i>perdei vós</i> , lose ye
	<i>percão elles</i> , let them lose.

13. Valer, to be worth,

changes *l* into *lh*, in the following tenses.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu valho</i> , I am worth	<i>nós valem</i>	} regular.
<i>tu vales</i> }	<i>vós valeis</i>	
<i>elle vale</i> }	<i>elles valem</i>	

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu valha</i> , that I may be worth	<i>que nós valhamos</i> , that we may be worth
<i>tu valhas</i> , that thou mayest be worth	<i>vós valhais</i> , that you may be worth
<i>elle valha</i> , that he may be worth	<i>elles valhão</i> , that they may be worth.

Imperative Mood.

<i>vale tu</i> , be thou worth	<i>valhamos</i> , let us be worth
<i>valha elle</i> , let him be worth	<i>valei vós</i> , be ye worth
	<i>valhão elles</i> , let them be worth.

14. Ler, to read.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu leio</i> , I read	<i>nós lemos</i> , we read
<i>tu lês</i> , thou readest	<i>vós ledes</i> , you read
<i>elle lê</i> , he reads	<i>elles lêem</i> , they read.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu lêia</i> , that I may read	<i>que nós lêiamos</i> , that we may
<i>tu lêias</i> , that thou mayest	read
read	<i>vós lêiais</i> , that you may read
<i>elle lêia</i> , that he may read	<i>elles lêião</i> , that they may
	read.

Imperative Mood.

<i>lé tu</i> , read thou	<i>lêiamos</i> , let us read
<i>lêia elle</i> , let him read	<i>lede vós</i> , read ye
	<i>lêião elles</i> , let them read.

The Verb „*crer*“ to believe, is conjugated in the same manner.

15. The Verbs ending in „*ger*“

change *g* into *j* in all persons when it is followed by *o* or *a*, for the sake of pronunciation. As: *eleger*, to elect; *elejo*, *que eu eleja*, etc.

15.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

16. *Ir*, to go.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu vou</i> , I go	<i>nós vamos</i> , we go
<i>tu vas</i> , thou goest	<i>vós ides</i> , you go
<i>elle vai</i> , he goes	<i>elles vão</i> , they go.

Imperfect.

<i>eu hia</i> , I went	<i>nós hiamos</i> , we went
<i>tu hias</i> , thou wentest	<i>vós hieis</i> , you went
<i>elle hia</i> , he went	<i>elles hião</i> , they went.

Perfect.

eu fui, I have gone (like the Perfect of „*ser*“ to be).

Pluperfect.

eu fora, I had gone (like the Pluperfect of „*ser*“).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu vá</i> , that I may go	<i>que nós vámos</i> , that we may go
<i>tu vás</i> , that thou mayest go	<i>vós vades</i> , that you may go
<i>elle vá</i> , that he may go	<i>elles vão</i> , that they may go.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu fora</i> , that I might go	<i>que nós foramos</i> , that we might go
<i>tu foras</i> , that thou mightst go	<i>vós foreis</i> , that you might go
<i>elle fora</i> , that he might go	<i>elles forão</i> , that they might go.

Perfect.

que eu fosse, that I may have gone (like „*ser*“).

Future.

quando eu for, when I shall go (like „*ser*“).

Imperative Mood.

<i>vai tu</i> , go thou	<i>vamos</i> , let us go
<i>vá elle</i> , let him go	<i>ide vós</i> , go ye
	<i>vão elles</i> , let them go.

17. *Vir*, to come.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu venho</i> , I come	<i>nós vimos</i> , we come
<i>tu vens</i> , thou comest	<i>vós vindes</i> , you come
<i>elle vem</i> , he comes	<i>elles vem</i> , they come.

Imperfect.

<i>eu vinha</i> , I came	<i>nós vínhamos</i> , we came
<i>tu vinhas</i> , thou camest	<i>vós vinheis</i> , you came
<i>elle vinha</i> , he came	<i>elles vinhão</i> , they came.

Perfect.

<i>eu vim</i> , I have come	<i>nós viemos</i> , we have come
<i>tu vieste</i> , thou hast come	<i>vós viestes</i> , you have come
<i>elle veio</i> , he has come	<i>elles vierão</i> , they have come.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu viera</i> , I had come	<i>nós vieramos</i> , we had come
<i>tu vieras</i> , thou hadst come	<i>vós viereis</i> , you had come
<i>elle viera</i> , he had come	<i>elles vierão</i> , they had come.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu venha</i> , that I may come	<i>que nós venhamos</i> , that we may come
<i>tu venhas</i> , that thou mayest come	<i>vós venhais</i> , that you may come
<i>elle venha</i> , that he may come	<i>elles venhão</i> , that they may come.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu viera</i> , that I might come	<i>que nós vieramos</i> , that we might come
<i>tu vieras</i> , that thou mightst come	<i>vós viereis</i> , that you might come
<i>elle viera</i> , that he might come	<i>elles vierão</i> , that they might come.

Perfect.

<i>que eu viesse</i> , that I may have come	<i>que nós viessemos</i> , that we may have come
<i>tu viesse</i> s, that thou mayest have come	<i>vós viesseis</i> , that you may have come
<i>elle viesse</i> , that he may have come	<i>elles viessem</i> , that they may have come.

Future.

<i>quando eu vier</i> , when I shall come	<i>quando nós viermos</i> , when we shall come
<i>tu vieres</i> , when thou shalt come	<i>vós vierdes</i> , when you shall come
<i>elle vier</i> , when he shall come	<i>elles vierem</i> , when the shall come.

Imperative Mood.

<i>vem tu</i> , come thou	<i>venhamos</i> , let us come
<i>venha elle</i> , let him come	<i>vinde vós</i> , come ye
	<i>venhão elles</i> , let them come.

Participle: *vindo, vinda*, come.

18. *Pedir*, to request,

changes *d* in *ç* in the following persons.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

eu peço, I request (the other persons are regular: *pedes, pede*, etc.).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu peça</i> , that I may re- quest	<i>que nós peçamos</i> , that we may request
<i>tu peças</i> , that thou mayest request	<i>vós peçais</i> , that you may request
<i>elle peça</i> , that he may re- quest	<i>elles peçam</i> , that they may request.

Imperative Mood.

<i>pede tu</i> , request thou	<i>peçamos nós</i> , let us request
<i>peça elle</i> , let him request	<i>pedi vós</i> , request ye
	<i>peçam elles</i> , let them request.

„*Medir*“ to measure, is conjugated in the same manner.

19. *Rir*, to laugh.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu rio</i> , I laugh	<i>nós rimos</i> , we laugh
<i>tu ris</i> , thou laughest	<i>vós rides</i> , you laugh
<i>elle ri</i> , he laughs	<i>elles rim</i> , they laugh.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu ria</i> , that I may laugh	<i>que nós riamos</i> , that we may
<i>tu rias</i> , that thou mayest	laugh
laugh	<i>vós riais</i> , that you may
<i>elle ria</i> , that he may	laugh
laugh	<i>elles rião</i> , that they may
	laugh.

Imperative Mood.

<i>ri tu</i> , laugh thou	<i>riamos</i> , let us laugh
<i>ria elle</i> , let him laugh	<i>ride vós</i> , laugh ye
	<i>rião elles</i> , let them laugh.

20. The Verbs ending in „gir“

change the *g* into *j* in all persons where *g* is followed by *o* or *a*.

21. The Verbs ending in „uzir“

drop the final *e* in the third person Singular of the Present, as: *conduz* (not *conduze*), *induz* (not *induze*).

22. The Verbs ending in „hir“

change *hi* into *i* in the following persons.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

eu saio, I go out (the others are regular: *sahes*, *sahe*, *sahimos*, etc.).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu saia</i> , that I may go out	<i>que nós saíamos</i> , that we may
<i>tu saias</i> , that thou mayest	go out
go out	<i>vós saiais</i> , that you may
<i>elle saia</i> , that he may go	go out
out	<i>elles saião</i> , that they may
	go out.

Imperative Mood.

<i>sahe tu</i> , go thou out	<i>saíamos nós</i> , let us go out
<i>saia elle</i> , let him go out	<i>sahi vós</i> , go ye out
	<i>saião elles</i> , let them go out.

23. Subir, to mount,

changes *u* into *o*, in the second person Singular, third person Singular and Plural of the Present, and in the second person of the Imperative, as: *sobes*, *sobe*, *sobem*, *sobe tu*.

24. Mentir, to lie,

changes *e* into *i* in the following persons.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

eu minto, I lie (*tu mentes*, *elle mente*).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu minta</i> , that I may lie	<i>que nós mintamos</i> , that we may
<i>tu mintas</i> , that thou mayest	lie
lie	<i>vós mintais</i> , that you may lie
<i>elle minta</i> , that he may lie	<i>elles mintão</i> , that they may
	lie.

Imperative Mood.

<i>mente tu</i> , lie thou	<i>mintamos nós</i> , let us lie
<i>menta elle</i> , let him lie	<i>menti vós</i> , lie ye
	<i>mintão elles</i> , let them lie.

The same irregularities occur in *sentir*, to feel — *servir*, to serve — *ferir*, to wound.

25. Dormir, to sleep.

This Verb changes *o* into *u* in all persons, in which *mentir* changes the *e* into *i*, as: *durmo*, *durma*, *durmamos*.

26. Ouvir, to hear.

This Verb changes *uvi* into *uç* in all persons in which *mentir* changes *e* into *i*, as: *eu ouço*, I hear — *que eu ouça*, that I may hear.

Imperative Mood.

<i>ouve tu</i> , hear thou	<i>ouçamos nós</i> , let us hear
<i>ouça elle</i> , let him hear	<i>ouvi vós</i> , hear ye
	<i>ouçam elles</i> , let them hear.

Some writers change *u* into *i*, as: *oiço*, *oiça*.

27. Pôr, to place, to put.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu ponho</i> , I place	<i>nós pômos</i> , we place
<i>tu pões</i> , thou placest	<i>vós pondeis</i> , you place
<i>elle poem</i> , he places	<i>elles poem</i> , they place.

Imperfect.

<i>eu punha</i> , I placed	<i>nós punhamos</i> , we placed
<i>tu punhas</i> , thou placedst	<i>vós punheis</i> , you placed
<i>elle punha</i> , he placed	<i>elles punhão</i> , they placed.

Perfect.

<i>eu puz</i> , I have placed	<i>nós puzemos</i> , we have placed
<i>tu puzeste</i> , thou hast placed	<i>vós puzestes</i> , you have placed
<i>elle pôz</i> , he has placed	<i>elles puzerão</i> , they have placed.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu puzera</i> , I had placed	<i>nós puzeramos</i> , we had placed
<i>tu puzeras</i> , thou hadst placed	<i>vós puzereis</i> , you had placed
<i>elle puzera</i> , he had placed	<i>elles puzerão</i> , they had placed.

Future.

<i>eu porei</i> , I shall place	<i>nós poremos</i> , we shall place
<i>tu porás</i> , thou shalt place	<i>vós poreis</i> , you shall place
<i>elle porá</i> , he shall place	<i>elles porão</i> , they shall place.

Conditional.

<i>eu poria</i> , I should place	<i>nós poríamos</i> , we should place
<i>tu porias</i> , thou shouldst place	<i>vós porieis</i> , you should place
<i>elle poria</i> , he should place	<i>elles porião</i> , they should place.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu ponha</i> , that I may place	<i>que nós ponhamos</i> , that we may place
<i>tu ponhas</i> , that thou mayest place	<i>vós ponhais</i> , that you may place
<i>elle ponha</i> , that he may place	<i>elles ponhão</i> , that they may place.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu puzera</i> , that I might place	<i>que nós puzeramos</i> , that we might place
<i>tu puzeras</i> , that thou mightst place	<i>vós puzereis</i> , that you might place
<i>elle puzera</i> , that he might place	<i>elles puzerão</i> , that they might place.

Perfect.

<i>que eu puzesse</i> , that I may have placed	<i>que nós puzessemos</i> , that we may have placed
<i>tu puzesses</i> , that thou mayest have placed	<i>vós puzesseis</i> , that you may have placed
<i>elle puzesse</i> , that he may have placed	<i>elles puzessem</i> , that they may have placed.

Future.

<i>quando eu puzer</i> , when I shall place	<i>quando nós puzermos</i> , when we shall place
<i>tu puzeres</i> , when thou shalt place	<i>vós puzerdes</i> , when you shall place
<i>elle puzer</i> , when he shall place	<i>elles puzerem</i> , when they shall place.

Imperative Mood.

<i>põe tu</i> , place thou	<i>ponhamos nós</i> , let us place
<i>ponha elle</i> , let him place	<i>ponde vós</i> , place ye
	<i>ponhão elles</i> , let them place.

Gerund.: *pondo*, placing.

Participle: *posto*, *posta*, placed.

The Verbs composed by *pôr* are conjugated in the same manner, as:

antepôr, *compôr*, *depôr*, *dispôr*, *propôr*.

16.

The following Verbs have two Participles, a regular and an irregular one.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

<i>aceitar</i> ,	to accept,	<i>aceitado</i> ,	<i>aceito</i>
<i>enxugar</i> ,	to dry,	<i>enxugado</i> ,	<i>enxuto</i>
<i>exceptuar</i> ,	to except,	<i>exceptuado</i> ,	<i>excepto</i>
<i>expressar</i> ,	to express,	<i>expressado</i> ,	<i>expresso</i>
<i>expulsar</i> ,	to expell,	<i>expulsado</i> ,	<i>expulso</i>
<i>gastar</i> ,	to spend,	<i>gastado</i> ,	<i>gasto</i>
<i>imprensar</i> ,	to print,	<i>imprensado</i> ,	<i>impresso</i>
<i>izentar</i> ,	to except,	<i>izentado</i> ,	<i>izento</i>
<i>manifestar</i> ,	to manifest,	<i>manifestado</i> ,	<i>manifesto</i>
<i>pagar</i> ,	to pay,	<i>pagado</i> ,	<i>pago</i>
<i>salvar</i> ,	to save,	<i>salvado</i> ,	<i>salvo</i>
<i>professar</i> ,	to act, profess,	<i>professado</i> ,	<i>professo</i>
<i>soltar</i> ,	to set at liberty,	<i>soltado</i> ,	<i>solto</i>
<i>sujeitar</i> ,	to subject,	<i>sujeitado</i> ,	<i>sujeito</i> .

SECOND CONJUGATION.

<i>absolver</i> ,	to acquit,	<i>absolvido</i> ,	{ <i>absoluto</i> <i>absolto</i>
<i>absorver</i> ,	to swallow,	<i>absorvido</i> ,	<i>absorto</i>
<i>accender</i> ,	to light,	<i>accendido</i> ,	<i>acceso</i>
<i>corromper</i> ,	to corrupt,	<i>corrompido</i> ,	<i>corrupto</i>
<i>eleger</i> ,	to elect,	<i>elegido</i> ,	<i>eleito</i>
<i>encher</i> ,	to fill,	<i>enchido</i> ,	<i>cheio</i>
<i>envolver</i> ,	to envelope,	<i>envolvido</i> ,	<i>envolto</i>
<i>escrever</i> ,	to write,	<i>escrevido</i> ,	<i>escrito</i>
<i>incorrer</i> ,	to incur (a pe- nalty),	<i>incorrido</i> ,	<i>incurso</i>
<i>interromper</i> ,	to interrupt,	<i>interrompido</i> ,	<i>interrupto</i>
<i>morrer</i> ,	to die,	<i>morrido</i> ,	<i>morto</i>

<i>prender,</i>	to take (into charge),	<i>prendido,</i>	<i>preso</i>
<i>romper,</i>	to break (open),	<i>rompido,</i>	<i>roto</i>
<i>suspender,</i>	to postpone,	<i>suspendido,</i>	<i>suspenso</i>
<i>torcer,</i>	to turn,	<i>torcido,</i>	<i>torto.</i>

THIRD CONJUGATION.

<i>abrir,</i>	to open,	<i>abrido,</i>	<i>aberto</i>
<i>affligir,</i>	to afflict,	<i>affligido,</i>	<i>afflicto</i>
<i>concluir,</i>	to close, shut,	<i>concluido,</i>	<i>concluso</i>
<i>contrahir,</i>	to contract,	<i>contrahido,</i>	<i>contracto</i>
<i>cubrir,</i>	to cover,	<i>cubrido,</i>	<i>cuberto</i>
<i>distinguir,</i>	to distinguish,	<i>distinguido,</i>	<i>distincto</i>
<i>distrahir,</i>	to abstract,	<i>distrahido,</i>	<i>distracto</i>
<i>erigir,</i>	to erect,	<i>erigido,</i>	<i>erecto</i>
<i>exhaurir,</i>	to exhaust,	<i>exhaurido,</i>	<i>exhausto</i>
<i>expellir,</i>	to expell	<i>expellido,</i>	<i>expulso</i>
<i>exprimir,</i>	to express,	<i>exprimido,</i>	<i>expresso</i>
<i>extinguir,</i>	to extinguish,	<i>extinguido,</i>	<i>extincto</i>
<i>extrahir,</i>	to extract,	<i>extrahido,</i>	<i>extracto</i>
<i>frigir,</i>	to fry,	<i>frigido,</i>	<i>frito</i>
<i>imprimir,</i>	to impress,	<i>imprimido,</i>	<i>impresso</i>
<i>incluir,</i>	to shut up,	<i>incluido,</i>	<i>incluso</i>
<i>inserir,</i>	to insert,	<i>inserido,</i>	<i>inserto</i>
<i>opprimir,</i>	to oppress,	<i>opprimido,</i>	<i>oppresso</i>
<i>possuir,</i>	to possess,	<i>possuido,</i>	<i>possesso</i>
<i>reprimir,</i>	to surpress,	<i>reprimido,</i>	<i>represso</i>
<i>submergir,</i>	to submerge,	<i>submergido,</i>	<i>submerso</i>
<i>supprimir,</i>	to oppress,	<i>supprimido,</i>	<i>suppresso</i>
<i>surgir,</i>	to anchor,	<i>surgido,</i>	<i>surto.</i>

The first or regular form of these Participles is generally used for the compound tenses, whilst the second or irregular form is generally used with *ser* or *estar*.

Impersonal Verbs

are only used in the third person Singular, they are:

<i>Chover</i> , to rain	—	<i>chove</i> , it rains
<i>relampagar</i> } to lighten	—	<i>relampaga</i> } it lightens
<i>fuzilar</i> }	—	<i>fuzila</i> }
<i>trovejar</i> , to thunder	—	<i>troveja</i> , it thunders
<i>choviscar</i> , to drizzle (rain)	—	<i>chovisca</i> , it drizzles
<i>nevar</i> , to snow	—	<i>neva</i> , it snows
<i>gelar</i> , to freeze	—	<i>gela</i> , it freezes.

They follow those Conjugations to which they belong.

Adverbs.

18.

1. Adverbs of Time.

<i>Hoje</i> , to-day	<i>amanhã</i> , to-morrow
<i>agora</i> , now	<i>logo</i> , directly
<i>hontem</i> , yesterday	<i>depois de amanhã</i> , the day
<i>presentemente</i> , at present	after to-morrow
<i>antehontem</i> , the day before	<i>daqui por diante</i> , from hence,
yesterday	in future
<i>antigamente</i> , in times past	<i>sempre</i> , always
<i>ultimamente</i> , lastly	<i>desde</i> , since
<i>recentemente</i> , lately	<i>ainda</i> , yet.

2. Adverbs of Place.

<i>aqui</i> , here	<i>daquem</i> , on this side
<i>ali, acolá</i> , there	<i>á mão direita</i> , to the right
<i>arriba</i> , above	<i>á mão esquerda</i> , to the left
<i>abaixo</i> , below	<i>d'ali</i> , from here.
<i>além</i> , on the other side	

3. Adverbs of Number and Comparison.

<i>primeiramente</i> , firstly	<i>depois</i> , afterwards
<i>segundamente</i> , secondly	<i>raramente, de maravilha</i> , rarely
<i>em terceiro lugar</i> , thirdly	<i>mais</i> , more

menos, less
tão } almost
como-se }
como, as
assim, just so, the same
melhor, better

peior, worse
quasi, almost
em parte, partly
quando muito, highest
quando menos, least.

4. Adverbs of Manner and Kind.

muito, very
bem, good, well
mal, bad
pouco, little
assaz, enough
demasiadamente, too much
suficientemente, sufficient

abundantemente, abundantly
mesmo, even
apenas, scarcely
senão, only
principalmente, chiefly
em geral, generally, altogether.

5. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation.

sim, yes
certamente, certainly
verdadeiramente, indeed
não, no
nada, nothing
talvez }
pode ser } perhaps
quiza }

quando? when?
como? how?
porque? why?
quanto? how much?
onde? where?
aonde? whereto?

The Adverbs are not declined, but some are compared like the Adjectives, as:

<i>mais ricamente</i> ,	richer
<i>menos ricamente</i> ,	less rich
<i>tão ricamente</i> ,	just as rich
<i>muito ricamente</i> ,	very rich
<i>o mais ricamente</i> ,	the richest;

Superl.

bem, good, formes the Comp.: *melhor* — *optimamente*
mal, bad, - - - - - *peior* — *pessimamente*.

19.

The following Adverbs are principally in use:

agora, now
hoje, to-day
amanhã, to-morrow
amanhã pela manhã, to-mor-
row-morning
depois de amanhã, the day
after to-morrow
frequentemente, frequently, of-
ten
nunca, never
ordinariamente, generally
jamais, never
tarde, late
cedo, early
daqui por diante, in future
ultimamente, lastly, at latest
recentemente, lately
logo, soon
depois, afterwards
abundantemente, abundantly
com razão, justamente, in justice
absolutamente, absolutely
já para já, immediately
com condição, under the con-
dition
actualmente, actually, at present
de proposito, purposely
admiravelmente } admirable
maravilhosamente }
as mil maravilhas, exquisitely
astutamente, artfully
atraçoadamente, traitorously
de maravilha, very rarely
a miudo, often
assim } so, equally so
tão }
apressa, quickly, in haste
facilmente, easily
ao avesso, reversedly
as avessas, reversedly

de improviso } extempore
improvisamente }
quasi, casi, almost
então, then
desde então, since
desde quando? since when?
de quando ha? how long ago?
quando bem } even
ainda quando }
quando muito, highest, at latest
quando menos, at least
cá, here
alli, there
ahi, there, where (you are)
acolá, there
traz } behind
detrás }
para traz, backwards
isto he, that is to say
em vez, em lugar, instead
tambem, also
tanto que } as soon as
logo que }
acaso, accidentally
ainda, yet
finalmente, at last
muito, much, very
depressa, quickly
aqui, here
até, until
bem, well, good
mal, bad
como, how, as
como? how?
primeiro que, before that
primeiro que tudo, before all
fora, out, out of
já, already
abaixo, below
acima, above

de balde, in vain
antes, for, before
juntamente, together
enteiramente, entirely
ao redor, round about
loucamente, foolishly
atrevidamente, boldly
felizmente, happily
vergonhosamente, infamously
nem se quer, even if
mais, more
menos, less
sim, yes
não, no

onde, where
nada, nothing
de cór, by heart
em vão, in vain
escassamente, scarcely, rarely
em fin, at last
longe, long, far
verdadeiramente, truly
dentro, thereinto
as vezes, sometimes
de vagar, slowly
quando, when
quanto, how much.

Prepositions.

20.

The Prepositions most in use are the following:

a, to
de, from
em, in
dentro, in, within
sobre, on, over
debaixo } under
sob }
perante, before
altraz } behind
traz }
entre, between
para, after
perto } by, near, at
junto }
desde, of, from
até, after

antes, before
depois, after
durante, during
desde, since
com, with
excepto, except
fora } besides
além }
sem, without
contra, against
a pesar, notwithstanding
não obsante, in spite of
para com, against
acerca, in respect
por, through
mediante, by means of.

21.

The following are used with the Genitive:

<i>além dos mares,</i>	on the other side of the seas
<i>além d'isso,</i>	besides this one
<i>acerca daquelle negocio,</i>	as to that business
<i>aquem or daquem dos mares,</i>	on this side of the seas
<i>antes do dia,</i>	before daybreak
<i>diante de Deos,</i>	before God
<i>dentro da igreja,</i>	within the church
<i>de traz do palacio,</i>	behind the palace
<i>debaixo da mesa,</i>	under the table
<i>em cima da mesa,</i>	upon the table
<i>ao redor or em contorno da cidade,</i>	round about the town
<i>perto de Londres,</i>	near London
<i>fora da casa,</i>	out of the house
<i>fora de perigo,</i>	out of danger
<i>depois da cea,</i>	after the supper
<i>defronte de minha casa,</i>	opposite to my house
<i>defronte da igreja,</i>	opposite the church;

Dative:

<i>quanto áquillo,</i>	with regard to that
<i>pegado á muralha,</i>	at, near the wall
<i>desde o bico do pé até á cabeça,</i>	from head to foot;

Accusative.

<i>perante o juiz,</i>	before the judge
<i>durante o inverno,</i>	during the winter
<i>traz do templo,</i>	behind the temple
<i>entre os homens,</i>	among men
<i>sobre a mesa,</i>	on the table
<i>conforme á lei,</i>	according to the law
<i>segundo á ordem,</i>	in consequence of the order
<i>por amor de Deos,</i>	for God's sake
<i>pelo mundo,</i>	through the world
<i>pela rua,</i>	through the street
<i>contra elles,</i>	against them.

A (to), *eu vou a Londres*, I go to London,
voltar a Portugal, to return to Portugal,
não tem nada que fazer } he has nothing to do.
não tem nada a fazer }

De (from), *vir de França*, I come from France,
vir das Índias, I come from India,
sahir de Londres, I go from London
 (to leave London),
de noite, by night,
de dia, by day.

Por (by, from), *por mar e por terra*, by sea and by land.

C o n j u n c t i o n s.

22.

<i>E</i> , and	<i>nem</i> — <i>nem</i> , neither — nor
<i>tambem</i> } also	<i>tão</i> , so
<i>outrosim</i> }	<i>assim</i> , thus
<i>tambem</i> — <i>como</i> , as well — as	<i>porém</i> } but
<i>não sómente</i> — <i>mas tambem</i> ,	<i>mas</i> }
not only — but also	<i>com tudo</i> , notwithstanding
<i>ora</i> — <i>ora</i> , soon — soon	<i>ainda que</i> , although
<i>em primeiro lugar</i> , firstly	<i>assim</i> , therefore
<i>então</i> , then	<i>porque</i> , because
<i>além disso</i> } further	<i>pois</i> , there
<i>de mais</i> }	<i>afim</i> , that
<i>depois</i> , afterwards	<i>se não</i> , else
<i>em fim</i> , at last	<i>com tanto que</i> , taking for granted
<i>em parte</i> — <i>em parte</i> , partly	that
— partly	<i>bem que</i> , certainly, indeed.
<i>ou</i> — <i>ou</i> , either — or	

23.

<i>que</i> , that	<i>comó</i> , as
<i>nomeadamente</i> , namely	<i>a saber</i> , viz
<i>se</i> , whether	<i>excepto</i> , <i>alem</i> , except

onde, where
donde, whence
quando, when
desde que, since
durante que, whilst, during
antes, before
depois que } afterwards
depois de }
como, as
como tambem, as soon as
tão — como, so — as
assim — que, so that

por isso, why
porque, because
por, pois, there
afim que } that
para que }
se, if
se, posto que, in case
se não que, if not
com tanto que, in case
ainda que, although
não obstante, notwithstanding
tanto — tanto, the — the.

Examples.

Francezes e Ingлезes.
Nem este, nem aquella.
Ou este, ou aquella.
Nem mais, nem menos.
Quer o faça, quer não, tudo
para mim he o mesmo.
Quer seja verdade, quer não.
Antes quero pedir que furtar.
Antes morrerei que dizer-volo.

Frenchmen and Englishmen.
 Neither these, nor those.
 Either this one, or that one.
 Neither more, nor less.
 It is indifferent to me whether
 he does it or not.
 Whether it be true or not.
 I will rather beg than steal.
 I will rather die than tell it
 to you.

Interjections

may be divided according to the various passions or emotions expressed by them.

Of Joy: *Ah! ho!*

Of Pain: *Ai! apre!*

Of Fear: *Ai Jesus! eh, eh! ai de mim!*

Of Abhorrence: *Va-se embora! passa fora!*

Of Surprise: *Oh! Ah!*

Urging or Exhorting: *Ora vamos! animo, animo!*
arreda! hola! sentido!

Silencing: *Chiton! calla a boca! calai-vos!*

Wishing: *O provera a Deos!*

Reading Lessons.

1.

Em um ajuntamento¹ de senhoras e homens suscitou-se² a questão³ de qual era o paiz⁴ melhor⁵ para se habitar⁶; e dizendo uma que Londres, outra que Pariz, este que o Brazil, aquelle que a Austria ou a Italia, disse uma senhora mui presumida⁷: „Pois⁸ eu dou⁹ a primazia¹⁰ ao celibato, pois tenho ouvido dizer a meu irmão padre¹¹, que he de todos os estados o mais perfeito.“

1 meeting. 2 to ask. 3 the question. 4 land. 5 better. 6 to live.
7 presumptuous. 8 as. 9 I give. 10 the preference. 11 the priest.

2.

Certo¹ juiz de fóra² tendo queixas do povo³ que os arrematantes da vacca⁴ só matavão⁵ um boi⁶ cada dia d'assouge⁷, e que este não chegava⁸ para todos, e ao mesmo tempo⁹ ouvindo dizer aos ditos arrematantes que dous bois erão de sobejo¹⁰; mandou¹¹ por seu respeitando despacho que cada dia d'assougue se matasse boi e meio.

1 a certain. 2 judge who has studied. 3 the people. 4 the privileged butchers of beef. 5 *matar*, to kill, to slaughter. 6 the ox. 7 *açougue*, the slaughter-house. 8 *chegar*, to suffice. 9 at the same time. 10 too much. 11 to order.

3.

Dizia o P. Antonio Vieira, que toda a fortuna d'um homem de corte¹ consistia em saber adular², mentir³, furtar⁴, e repartir⁵.

1 courtier. 2 to flatter. 3 to lie. 4 to steal. 5 to divide.

4.

Na desgraçada¹ morte² do Principe D. Affonso, disse El-Rei Dom João II. seu pai: „No excessivo sentimento em que vivo da morte de meu filho, só me consola parecer-me que Deos se lembrou³ d'este reino⁴; porque o Principe não era para Rei dos Portuguezes: os Portuguezes hão de mister Rei de bronze. Era o Principe inclinado a delicias⁵.

1 unfortunate. 2 death. 3 *lembrar-se*, to remember. 4 kingdom.
5 pleasure.

5.

Levantando¹ El-Rei D. João I. o sitio², que tinha posto a Coria, disse: „Grande falta³ nos fizerão os cavalheiros da taboa redonda⁴; porque se elles aqui estiverão, não nos levantáramos desta cidade sem a render⁵. Respondeo Mem Rodrigues de Vasconcellos: „Não faltarão por certo, senhor, aqui esses cavalheiros; porque aqui está Martim Vasques da Cunha, que he tão bom, como dizem o foi D. Galaz; Gonçalo Vasques Coutinho, que he tão bom como D. Tristão; João Fernandes Pacheco, que não deve nada a Lancarote; e aqui estou eu, que não mereço⁶ menos⁷ que qualquer d'elles: O certo he, senhor, que só faltou aqui o bom Rei Artur, que os sabía estimar, e animar com mercês grandes.

1 to raise. 2 the siege. 3 want. 4 round table. 5 surrender. 6 to be worth. 7 less.

6.

Quando El-Rei D. Sebastião quiz¹ fazer² a jornada de Africa, determinou avistar-se em N. Senhora de Guadalupe com El-Rei Philippe seu tio³; para se ajustar⁴ esta funcção⁵ veio⁶ de Castella o duque⁷ d'Alva, cavalheiro mui soberbo⁸, e pouco affeioado aos Portuguezes, e de cá foi o conde⁹ de Redondo. Entre a pratica¹⁰ que tiverão, lhe perguntou¹¹ o duque que fidalgos vinhão com El-Rei Dom Sebastião; porque com El-Rei vinha elle, e outros como elle. Respondeo-lhe o conde: „Com El Rei meu senhor vem o duque de Bra-

1 *querer*, to wish. 2 to make. 3 uncle. 4 to arrange. 5 business.
6 he came (*vir*). 7 duke. 8 proud. 9 the count. 10 the discussion. 11 to ask.

gança, o de Aveiro, e o marquez¹² de Villa-Real; e fidalgos razos¹³, como eu e vós, vem muitos.“

12 marquis. 13 the low gentry.

7.

Pedindo¹ um pobre² esmola³ a Philippe II. lhe dizia que se lembrasse erão irmãos; e perguntando-lhe El-Rei por que quarte, respondeo por Adão. Mandou⁴-lhe El-Rei dar um real. Replicou⁵ o pobre que aquella esmola não era d'um irmão Rei. „Se a todos os meus irmãos“, disse Philippe, „eu dêsse outro tanto⁶, já não teria⁷ real que dar.“

1 *pedir*, to beg. 2 poor. 3 alms. 4 ordered. 5 reply. 6 just as much. 7 I would have.

8.

Christovão Colon foi o primeiro que com audaz¹ fortaleza² navegou o oceano, o descobrio³ as Indias de Castella; pelo que mereceo que os Reis Catholicos o fizessem duque de Beraguas. Estava uma noite⁴ ceando⁵ com outros cavalleiros seus amigos; e dizendo-lhe um que aquella façanha a poderia obrar qualquer outro, se lhe dessem o socorro⁶, que fosse necessario, dissimulou Christovão Colon, e tirando um ovo⁷ do prato, perguntou aos demais fidalgos se poderia algum fazer que aquelle ovo estivesse levantado⁸, sem que se arrimasse⁹ a cousa alguma? Respondêrão todos, que não podia ser¹⁰. Pegou¹¹ no ovo Christovão Colon, e dando com elle mansamente¹² na mesa¹³, lhe fez uma pequena¹⁴ móssa¹⁵, e o poz muito direito. Rirão-se¹⁶ todos, e disse Colon: „Nenhum¹⁷ de Vossas Mercês¹⁸ ha que não acha facil navegar o oceano, depois que eu de lá vim; porém he certo, que se eu não fôra o primeiro, nenhum seria o segundo.“

1 audacious. 2 fortitude. 3 discovered. 4 night. 5 *cear*, to sup. 6 assistance. 7 egg. 8 to stand erect. 9 to assist. 10 that it could not be. 11 *pegar*, to take up. 12 quiet. 13 table. 14 small. 15 break. 16 *rir-se*, to laugh. 17 nobody. 18 of your honours.

9.

Um Mahometano consultando a Aischeh mulher de Mahometo, lhe pediu uma regra¹ para bem viver; e ella lhe respondeu: „Reconhece² um só Deos, refrêa³ a tua lingua, reprime⁴ as tuas paixões⁵, adquire sciencia, vive constante na tua religião, abstem-te de fazer mal⁶, frequenta os bons, encobre⁷ os defeitos do teu proximo⁸, soccorre⁹ os pobres, e espera a eternidade por recompensa.

1 rule. 2 recognise. 3 restrict. 4 surpress. 5 passions. 6 to do evil. 7 cover. 8 neighbour. 9 assist.

10.

Querendo certo homem desquitar-se¹ de sua mulher, com quem tinha pouca paz², appareceu³ para este fim⁴ diante⁵ do Provisor. Estranhou⁶ elle a proposta⁷, porque conhecia a mulher, e era de boas qualidades: „Porque quereis deixar⁸ vossa mulher?“ (lhe perguntou o Provisor): „Não he virtuosa?“ — „Sim, senhor“; respondeu o homem. — „Não he rica?“ — „Sim, senhor.“ Emfim⁹ a todas as cousas, sobre que era perguntado, respondia em abono seu. Com que lhe disse o Provisor: „Pois se vossa mulher tem tantas cousas boas, porque quereis desquitar-vos della?“ A isto o homem, descalçando¹⁰ um sapato¹¹, perguntou ao Provisor: „Senhor, este sapato não he novo?“ — „Sim“, respondeu o Provisor. Acrescentou¹²: „não está bem feito¹³?“ — „Sim, ao que parece“, respondeu o Provisor. — „Não he de bom cordavão, e de boa sola?“ — Respondeo do mesmo modo que sim. „Pois vê Vossa Mercê com tudo isso¹⁴ (disse o descontente marido¹⁵), pois eu quero tirar este sapato, e calçar outro, porque eu sei muito bem aonde¹⁶ me aperta¹⁷, e faz mancar¹⁸, e Vossa Mercê não o sabe.

1 to divorce. 2 peace. 3 appeared. 4 for this purpose. 5 before. 6 to surprise. 7 the proposition. 8 to leave. 9 in fine. 10 to take off. 11 the shoe. 12 to add. 13 *fazer*, to make. 14 with all that. 15 husband. 16 where. 17 pinch. 18 to make tame.

Botocudos.

Estes Indios dominão¹ na cordilheira² habitada³ por seus maiores⁴ os Aimorés, de cuja⁵ barbaridade ainda guardão sementes. Quando os Portuguezes começaram⁶ a povoar⁷ o Brazil tiverão de guerrear com os ferozes⁸ Aimorés, a quem dizem⁹ que derão¹⁰ o nome de Botocudos, de boto, e codea¹¹, por isso que os Indios desta nação¹² erão rolhos, e trazião¹³ o corpo¹⁴ coberto d'uma codea de gomma¹⁵ copal com que se pintavão¹⁶ para se preservarem das ferretoadas¹⁷ dos mosquitos e outros insectos. Os Botocudos são mais brancos¹⁸ que a maior parte dos demais¹⁹ Indios do Brazil, porém, como seus ascendentes os Aimorés, costumão²⁰ pintar a cara²¹ e mais partes do corpo. Dividem-se em varias tribus ou cabildas²², cada²³ uma com seu cabo²⁴, que tem um poder²⁵ absoluto sobre os seus²⁶ em os negocios de maior importancia como são a caça²⁷, a guerra²⁸ e a escolha²⁹ de uma nova morada³⁰; mas na aldea³¹ limita-se toda a sua autoridade a compôr as desavenças que são entre elles mui frequentes. Este lugar não he hereditario, escolhe-se para elle o mais bravo, e por vezes³² o mais atrevido³³ se proclama por chefe da tribu, sobre tudo se por ventura o que os commandava vem a morrer. Os Botocudos tem as espadoas³⁴ largas, o pescoço³⁵ curto, o nariz³⁶ chato, as maçãs³⁷ do rosto proeminentes, os pés³⁸ pequenos, as extremidades inferiores delgadas³⁹, mas nervosas. Furão as orelhas⁴⁰, e o beijo inferior⁴¹, e enfião no buraco⁴² uma rodella de páo⁴³. São vingativos⁴⁴ e traidores⁴⁵, posto que tinham um exterior alegre e um ar⁴⁶ de franqueza. Não tem especie alguma de culto; considerão⁴⁷ o sol⁴⁸ como uma divindade a que chamão⁴⁹, e reverenceão ainda mais a lua⁵⁰, quando com sua luz os protege em suas excursões nocturnas. Amão e imitão as ceremonias religiosas dos christãos, quanto isto pôde compade-

1 govern. 2 mountain chain. 3 inhabited. 4 ancestors. 5 whose. 6 to begin. 7 to populate. 8 wild. 9 *dizer*, to say. 10 they gave (*dar*). 11 the rind. 12 nation. 13 to carry. 14 the body. 15 gum. 16 *pintar*, to paint. 17 sting. 18 white. 19 the others. 20 to have the practice. 21 face. 22 hordes. 23 each. 24 leader. 25 power. 26 over his tribe. 27 the chase. 28 war. 29 the choice. 30 place of residence. 31 village. 32 sometimes. 33 bold. 34 shoulder. 35 neck. 36 nose. 37 cheeks. 38 foot. 39 thin. 40 ears. 41 the underlip. 42 a hole. 43 wooden. 44 vindictive. 45 traitorous. 46 an air. 47 to look upon. 48 the sun. 49 to call. 50 the moon.

cer-se com a vida nomada que fazem, assim que são de todos os Indios os que mais custão a civilizar-se.

12.

As grutas¹ do inferno².

Deo-se³ este nome ás cavernas naturaes que se achão⁴ na montanha em que estão assentadas a povoação e fortaleza⁵ da Nova-Coimbra, na provincia de Mato-Grosso e sobre a margem direita⁶ do Paraguai. No vertente⁷ septentrional⁸ da montanha existe uma abertura que dá passo⁹ a duas especies de antccamaras, 1 de braça¹⁰ e meia de comprido¹¹, e 1 de largo¹², e outra algum tanto maior. Desce-se para ellas por uma ladeira que tem obra de 20 braças de comprimento¹³, guarnecida de estalactitas, que provêm da filtração continua da abobada. No cabo¹⁴ da ladeira entra-se n'uma salla parecida com uma mesquita¹⁵, de cuja abobada pendem estalactitas de diferentes fórmas e tamanhos¹⁶, e o mesmo se observa no chão. A' esquerda¹⁷ a parede se acha revestida d'uma incrustação d'espalto, que com o reflexo da luz arremeda uma soberba cascata. Póde esta salla ter 50 braças de comprido e 18 de largo, e no fundo della existe um espaço de 6 braças pelo menos coberto d'agua limpida porém de máo sabor¹⁸, que dá da parte de fóra¹⁹ origem a um ribeiro²⁰ represado frequentemente pelas aguas do Paraguai, nas cheias²¹ que alagão todos os annos por varias vezes os campos vizinhos. Os naturaes²² do paiz não se atrevião²³ a entrar n'estas grutas que forão pela primeira vez exploradas pelo engenheiro²⁴ Ricardo Franco d'Almeida Serra, em 1791, levando em sua companhia o naturalista Alexandre Rodriguez Ferreira que as debuxou²⁵ e descreveo²⁶. Em 1795, varias pessoas²⁷ curiosas entrárão n'ellas e com fachas virão que no ribeiro que as aguas ali formavão havião jacarés²⁸, e que um d'elles tinha uma pata de menos.

- 1 grotto. 2 hell. 3 one has given. 4 to find, *achar-se*. 5 the fortress. 6 on the right shore. 7 slope. 8 northern. 9 which forms the entrance. 10 fathom. 11 long. 12 wide. 13 length. 14 at the end. 15 Mosque. 16 size. 17 on the left. 18 bad taste. 19 from the outside. 20 rivulet. 21 inundation. 22 inhabitants. 23 attempt. 24 engineer. 25 to draw. 26 to describe. 27 persons. 28 crocodile.

Idiomatic Expressions

with

Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions etc.

<i>Andar a pé.</i>	To go on foot.
<i>Andar de pé.</i>	To be unwell.
<i>Andar a cavallo.</i>	To go on horseback.
<i>Andar em coche.</i>	To drive in a carriage.
<i>Andar á vela.</i>	To take a sail.
<i>Andar para diante.</i>	To go forward.
<i>Andar para traz.</i>	To go backward.
<i>Andar a traz de alguém.</i>	To follow some one.
<i>Andar com o tempo.</i>	To go with the times.
<i>Andar perdido.</i>	To go astray.
<i>Andar com honra.</i>	To act honorably.
<i>Andar de esquelha.</i>	To go badly.
<i>Andar de mal para peor.</i>	Out of the frying-pan into the fire.
<i>Com o andar do tempo.</i>	In the course of time.
<i>Andar de galope.</i>	To canter.
<i>Dar um passeio, uma volta.</i>	To take a walk.
<i>Dar a entender.</i>	To give to understand.
<i>Dar fé.</i>	To believe, to credit.
<i>Dar fiado.</i>	To give credit.
<i>Dar á luz.</i>	To publish.
<i>Dar principio.</i>	To begin.
<i>Dar fim.</i>	To end.
<i>Dar os bons dias.</i>	To say good day.
<i>Dar os parabens.</i>	To congratulate.

O relógio dá horas.
Dar boa conta de si.
Eu darei conta d'isso.
Dar em ridicularias.
Dar-se pressa.
Não se lhe dá de morrer.
Estar escrevendo.
Estar em pé.
Estar assentado.
Está para chover.
Estar em duvida.
Estar na cama.
Estar com, em, de, saúde.
Não está no meu poder.
Estar de posse.
Fazer esmólas.
Faz frio.
Faz lua.
Não faço caso delle.
Fazer uma festa.
Fazer lugar.
Ter que fazer.
Fazer um discurso.
Fazer uma aposta.
Faz hoje oito dias.
Fazer o possível.
*Não henho que fazer com
isso.*
Fazer-se velho.
Fazer-se feio.
Faz-se tarde.
Ter razão.
Não ter razão.
Ter ciúmes.
Que quer dizer isto?
Isto quer dizer, que . . .
Ha alguma cousa de novo?
Ha muito tempo,
Ha um anno.
Hir por diante.
Eilo lá vai.
Hir para traz.
Hir buscar.

The clock strikes.
 To behave well.
 I will be answerable for it.
 To become ridiculous.
 To be in a hurry.
 He does not fear death.
 To be writing.
 To stand erect.
 To sit.
 It is going to rain.
 To be in doubt.
 To lie in bed.
 To be well.
 It is not in my power.
 To be in possession.
 To give alms.
 It is cold.
 The moon shines.
 I do not care for him.
 To give a party.
 To make room.
 To have to do.
 To make a speech.
 To lay a wager.
 It is a week to-day.
 To do one's utmost.
 I have nothing to do with it.
 To become old.
 To become ugly.
 It is getting late.
 To be in the right.
 To be in the wrong.
 To be jealous.
 What is the meaning of it?
 It means that . . .
 Is there any news?
 It is a long time ago.
 It is a year ago.
 To go forward.
 There he goes.
 To go back.
 To fetch.

<i>Nada se vai mais depressa que o tempo.</i>	Nothing passes quicker than the time.
<i>Vai-se fazendo tarde.</i>	It becomes late.
<i>Não tenho medo.</i>	I have no fear.
<i>Não mais.</i>	Not more.
<i>Ainda não.</i>	Not yet.
<i>Não o farei.</i>	I shall not do it.
<i>Não muito depois.</i>	Not long after.
<i>Queres fazer isso ou não?</i>	Will you do it or not?
<i>Um diz sim, e outro não.</i>	One says yes, the other no.
<i>Não he bom nem máo.</i>	It is neither good nor bad.
<i>Elle ainda não veio.</i>	He has not yet come.
<i>Até onde?</i>	How far?
<i>Até Roma.</i>	To Rome.
<i>Até quando?</i>	How long?
<i>Até que eu vivo.</i>	As long as I live.
<i>Como assim?</i>	How so?
<i>Como! não quereis vir?</i>	What! you will not come?
<i>Dez libras quando muito.</i>	At utmost ten pounds.
<i>Dez libras quando menos.</i>	At least ten pounds.
<i>Dizei muito embora o que quiserdes.</i>	You may say what you like.
<i>Assim he?</i>	Is it so?
<i>Assim seja.</i>	Be it so.
<i>Basta assim por agora.</i>	It is enough for the present.
<i>Andar a passos lentos.</i>	To go very slowly.
<i>A' direita.</i>	To the right.
<i>A' esquerda.</i>	To the left.
<i>Vir de França.</i>	To come from France.
<i>Venho da casa da Senhora N.</i>	I come from Mrs. N.
<i>De madrugada.</i>	Early in the morning.
<i>De noite.</i>	By night.
<i>De dia.</i>	By day.
<i>De verão.</i>	In summer.
<i>Perto de oito horas.</i>	Towards eight o'clock.
<i>Junto á cidade.</i>	Near the town.
<i>Sobre a mesa.</i>	Upon the table.
<i>Sobre a noite.</i>	Towards night.
<i>Sobre todas as cousas.</i>	Before all things.
<i>Duas vezes no dia.</i>	Twice a day.
<i>Na rua.</i>	On the street.
<i>Em todo o tempo.</i>	At all times.
<i>Em premio.</i>	For reward.

Para que he isto?
Para onde?
Para que fim?
Palavra por palavra.
Vai por vinho.
De muito atrás.
Fazer passo atrás.
Alguns dias atrás.

What is that for?
Whereto?
For what purpose?
Word for word.
Fetch wine.
Far back.
To take a step backwards.
A few days ago.

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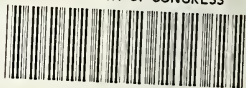
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